The New-York Times.

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GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

Mutiny on Board an American Vessel at Sea.

Two Men Shot and the Ringleaders Put in Irons.

Somerset, Penn., Partially Destroyed by Fire.

Fresh Fires Raging in the Woods Along the Hudson River.

Great Destruction of Property in Ulster and Sullivan Counties.

MUTINY AT SEA.

Attack on the Officers of an American Bark by the Crew—The Ringleader in Irons.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 9.—The American bark *C. A. Littlewood*, arrived here, reports a mutiny on board, headed by TEXAN, a New-Orleans sailor. Shortly after leaving Liverpool this man stabbed the mate in the back. The mate shot him in the arm, and the crew headed by the wounded man made for the cabin to arrest officers, whereon the Captain shot one man in the forehead. The crew submitted and the ringleader was put in irons.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Two-Thirds of the Town of Somerset, Penn., Burned.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 9.—This afternoon a destructive fire broke out in Somerset, Penn. Among the first buildings destroyed was the telegraph office. The operator removed his office to the street, and reported two-thirds of the town destroyed. Before he could give particulars the fire drove him away.

FORESTS IN FLAMES.

The Woods Along the Hudson on Fire in Many Places.

ROSENDALE, May 9.—A dispatch from Ellenville states that a large fire had just started south-east of that place, and is raging to-night with great fury. No further reports have been received of the fires in the Catskills, but the air is dense with smoke from the burning woods. No estimate of the damage has been ostamed. The thermometer here today reaches 90° in the shade. Very dry, and rain is anxiously looked for.

Conflagrations in the Mountains of Ulster County—Narrow Escape of the Village of Chichester.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, May 9, 1872.

The hot, dry weather is having a serious effect in mountain forests in Ulster County, and information received from Phoenicia today gives a graphic description of the forest fires near that place, and which at one time endangered the little village of Chichester, which contains one immense chair factory, surrounded by about fifty two-story frame dwellings. The village lies in a hollow, surrounded on all sides by mountains nearly two thousand feet in height. Between two of the mountains runs a narrow gorge, two or three miles in length, called "The Ox Clove." It starts at the village of Chichester and ends at what is known as JAKE MOON'S cabin. Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock a boy came running into the village crying that the woods were on fire, and that the flames were sweeping down the gorge. Gangs of chair factory men were sent forward as speedily as possible with hose, buckets, dippers, and, in fact, anything and everything that would hold water. The wind was blowing a gale from the north directly toward the village, and the greatest fears were entertained for its safety; as the flames were advancing toward it with the speed of a hurricane, and myriads of sparks were already dropping about the buildings. All efforts to stay the progress of the flames were unsuccessful, and in a short time nearly the entire gorge was a roaring hell of fire. A "back-fire" was built, but it did no good. The oldest inhabitants say they never saw the flames run so fast in their lives. It seemed at one time as if there was to be another Peshtigo calamity, and the men became nervous. Happily, however, as night came on the wind lulled, and the fire was temporarily checked. Beyond the gorge, north, is a valley nearly half a mile wide. The fire caught in some hemlock-trees on one side of it, and the sparks ignited trees on the opposite side. Last night a large force of men stayed in that spot and made the greatest efforts to check the flames, but to no purpose. When they reached a "dug-way," at JAKE MOON'S, there was a sea of fire from mountain to mountain, completely barring any further progress, so they were compelled to retreat and wait for daylight. One of the men, a German, becoming separated from his party was completely surrounded by fire. Observing his perilous position he shouted frantically for help. The men worked heroically and finally got him out, but his clothing was burned in many places.

Mrs. MCMELLER, who keeps a log boarding-house near JAKE MOON'S, says that when she first discovered the fire it covered a space of ground about the size of a dinner-plate. She ran toward it to put it out, but before she reached it the fire had covered nearly an acre of ground, and was flying away up the mountain side with the speed and roar of a whirlwind. In an instant she saw that she was in danger, when she beat a hasty retreat, some of her clothing catching fire. She, however, happily escaped, and was not seriously injured. The fire is still raging, but at present it is thought the village of Chichester is safe, as the flames are moving in another direction.

Fires in the Woods of Sullivan County—Narrow, Escape, and Heroic Destruction—Valuable Cattle and Blooded Stock Burned.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, Wednesday, May 8, 1872.

This place has been enveloped in smoke for some days past, owing to the extensive fires in the adjacent mountains, and last night it became so dense, and the heavens north of it were so brilliantly illuminated, that it was apparent that a fire of more than usual extent was raging in that vicinity. This morning reports reached here of most damaging conflagrations, not only destroying timber, but valuable buildings. The fires commenced on what is known as Democrat Ridge, in the town of Forestburg, Sullivan County, and swept rapidly through the woods, despite the united efforts of the inhabitants, destroying fences, barns, and everything that stood in its path. Crossing the Monticello and Port Jervis Railway, above Oakland, it rapidly burned through the forest to the village of Oakland. Here the large tannery of Hon. O. B. WHEELER was located, directly in the course of the fire. The inhabitants turned out en masse to fight the fire, but it could not be controlled. The tannery was swept away, together with a large quantity of bark, hides and leather in a surprisingly short space of time. The loss to Mr. WHEELER is about fifty thousand dollars. Buildings adjacent to the tannery were only saved by great exertion, and several were pulled down to prevent an almost general conflagration. At Parsidon Station, near Oakland, hundreds of cords of wood belonging to the Paradise Brick Company were destroyed. The greatest consternation prevailed among the people living along the line of the fire.

Last night a barn belonging to a farmer named HARROW, at Scottstown, this county, was discovered to be in flames. It was totally destroyed. There were eight head of valuable cattle, and two blooded horses burned up with it. Rumors that have been pronounced there to be a human being were found in the ruins, and it is supposed that some drunken tramp had entered the barn and fired it accidentally while lighting a pipe, and perished in the flames. Loss on the barn $3,000; insured for $1,500. The stock was valued at $5,000, on which there was no insurance.

GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS.

Principal Items of the Sundry Civil Expenses Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—The Sundry Civil Expense Appropriation bill, reported to the House today, makes a total of appropriations of about $17,800,000. The principal objects provided for in the bill are as follows: The revenue marine service, $1,075,000; light-house establishment, about $2,200,000; coast survey, $720,000; refunding to State expenses incurred in raising volunteers, $931,000; surveying public lands, $200,000; expenses of collecting revenue from the sale of public lands, $475,000; navy yards, $1,000,000; armories and arsenals, $1,107,000; for continuing the work of the new State Department building, $800,000; for continuing the work of the New-Orleans Custom-house, $200,000; for a new Governmental building at Cincinnati, $600,000; for the same at Hartford, Conn., $100,000; for the same at Albany, N. Y., $100,000; for the same at Indianapolis, $100,000; for the completion of a Government building at Columbia, S. C., $100,000; for the continuation of the work of the Custom-house at Charleston, S. C., $100,000; for life-saving stations on the coast, $150,000; marine hospital service, $125,000; expenses of loans and Treasury notes, $225,000; Freedmen's Bureau, $212,500; public buildings and grounds in and around Washington, $245,000; Capitol extension, $100,000; Government Insane Asylum, $178,000; metropolitan police, $205,000; for pedestal for the equestrian statue of Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, authorized by the act of July 15, 1870, $43,000; the defraying the expenses of the Courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia, for jurors and witnesses and expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, of prosecutions for offenses committed against the United States, for the safe keeping of prisoners and for expenses which may be incurred in the enforcement of the act of May 31, 1870, $1,000,000; for the Signal Service weather reports, $220,000, provided no part of this appropriation shall be paid to any telegraph company which shall refuse to transmit Government messages under the provisions of the act of 1866, and at the rates of compensation therefor to be established by the Postmaster-General. The details of the appropriations for new light-houses and various other objects provided for in this bill are given to the public during its preparations. This is the last general appropriation bill to be reported to the House this session.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Kellow Jacket Mine Scandal—The Matter to be Investigated.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—Intense excitement and indignation were produced here today by the publication of what purports to be revelations made to WM. SHARON and his associates by J. S. HUNNEWELL, a guardsman in the Nevada State Prison, and formerly the under-ground Superintendent of the Yellow Jacket Mine. It is alleged that HUNNEWELL made a detailed statement, charging that the fire in that mine three years ago, by which so many lives were lost, and damage to the extent of millions of dollars done, was set intentionally by G. T. KELLOGG, who was employed for that purpose by J. P. JONES, the Superintendent of the mine. HUNNEWELL declares, however, that he made this statement at the instance of SHARON'S friends, having been promised $50,000 for doing so, for the purpose of ruining JONES; and that he refused to sign it, and himself informed JONES of the plot against him.

JONES and SHARON had recently ousted SHARON and his friends from the management of the Savage mine, and JONES and SHARON are now bitter rivals in mining speculations, and are also rival candidates for the United States Senatorship from Nevada. Public sympathy is all on the side of JONES. The matter will go into the criminal Courts immediately.

THE PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Annual Convention at St. Louis—Officers for the Coming Year.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 9.—At the session of the National Photographers Convention, this morning, E. L. BELL, counsel for the Association, gave a history of the litigation in which the Association had been engaged, and announced its present entire freedom from suits of any kind. The Convention then elected officers for the ensuing year: A. BOGARDUS, of New-York, was elected President, with one Vice-President from each State; E. S. WILSON, of Philadelphia, Secretary; ALBERT MOORE, of Philadelphia, Treasurer. Last night a formal reception was given to the Association at Polytechnic Hall. The members were welcomed in an eloquent address by Judge PRIEST, to which President BOGARDUS responded. Music and an oration by Mr. E. T. BELL followed, and the entertainment closed with a stereopticon exhibition by J. W. BLACK, of Boston.

The members of the Convention were this afternoon driven through the suburbs of this city, and down to the Fair Grounds, Shaw's Garden, and Bellefontaine Grove. At the latter place a collation was served. At the Fair Grounds the annual group picture was taken by ROBERT BENCKE, of this city; it represents about 500 persons on a plate 14 by 17 inches.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, May 10—1 A. M.—The low barometer has moved north-east wardly from Iowa into Canada, north of New-England. The pressure is highest over Georgia and Lake Superior. Clear and partially cloudy weather is prevailing over the New-England and Middle States, with westerly winds; and partially cloudy weather over the Southern States, with southerly winds, and rain over the South-west. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

The Annual Meeting of the American Medical Association.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—The American Medical Association, this morning, adopted resolutions recommending that all bottles containing poison should not only be labeled "poison," but should be roughed on one side so as to indicate their poisonous contents to the sense of touch, and also be labeled with the most ready and effective antidote.

A resolution was offered by Dr. HOSKINS, of Virginia, and adopted, that members of the Association should discourage the use of alcohol for 4 ounces in their remedies.

Alleged Poisoning of a Well in Stratford, Conn.—Fatal Railroad Accident.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Thursday, May 9, 1872.

FRANK LALLY, of Stratford, was arrested yesterday, on the charge of poisoning the well of Mr. ABIJAH MCEWEN, a neighbor, by throwing in arsenic. The evidence showing that he had threatened to take the life of MCEWIN, and had purchased arsenic at a drug-store in this city, he was committed for further examination by Justice BURTON, in default of $2,000 bonds.

J. E. PERKINS, said to be a resident of Pittsfield, Mass., was killed, near this place, last evening, by jumping from the New-York express-train to escape arrest for not paying his fare from Norwalk.

Reopening of the Port of San Jose, Peru.

The following notice of the reopening of the port of San José, Peru, has been issued:

CONSULATE OF PERU, }
NEW-YORK, May 3, 1872. }

Notice is hereby given that the blockade of the 26th August, 1871, making San José a port of entry, was revoked by the Government of Peru on the 31st March last, and San José was restored to its former position, as a port of entry. Vessels sailing from foreign ports bound for that port on or after July 1, will, nevertheless, be allowed to enter as into a port of entry.

(Signed) JOSE CARLOS TRACY,
Consul of Peru.

OBITUARY.

Robert Swift.

A telegram received in this City from St. Thomas, W. I., announces the death on the 6th inst. of ROBERT SWIFT, the eldest merchant of the place. Mr. SWIFT established himself in that island about the year 1821, and was about seventy-three years of age when he died. As a man of considerable cultivation and the senior American merchant of the place, it became a matter of course with him that distinguished American visitors should be entertained at his hospitable board. Among his guests have been NATHANIEL P. WILLIS, Dr. KANE, Commodore FORTER, Gov. SEWARD, Admiral PALMER and others. Mr. SWIFT was passionately devoted to the study of conchology, and was in constant communication with the learned THOS. BLAND, of this City, in regard to their favorite subject. His collection of shells is said to be the best in the West Indies.

Herman Livingston.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, one of the old merchants of New-York, died early yesterday morning at his residence at Catskill, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He was one of the pioneers of steam navigation on the Hudson River, and retired from active business to his estate about twenty-five years ago. His son is a member of the firm of LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO. Many of our old merchants will remember Mr. LIVINGSTON.

The Kentucky House Longfellow to Run at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 9.—Mr. HARPER, the owner of *Longfellow*, announces that his horse will be entered in the mile and a half dash for Wednesday, and that he will certainly start in the three-mile dash on the last day of the meeting. *Longfellow* is said to be in splendid condition.

Trottings at Mozart Park.

BOSTON, May 9.—There was a trot on the Beacon Park Course today for $250, for horses that had never beat 2:30; mile heats; best three in five, in harness; $75 for the second horse, and $50 to the third. Six heats were trotted. The race was won by *Royal Mike*, *Josephine* second, and *Lottie* third. Time—2:44¼, 2:34, 2:39, 2:39, 2:44½, 2:47½.

Meeting of the Commissioners on the Navigation of the Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 9.—A portion of the Commissioners appointed by the Governors of Ohio and Pennsylvania, with reference to the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio River, met here yesterday, and after consultation, adjourned to June 25, at which time they expect to meet the Commissioners appointed from other States. They request the Governors of the several States interested to notify their Commissioners to be present at the next meeting.

The Annual College Regatta.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 9.—The representatives of Yale, Harvard, Amherst Agricultural, Brown and Georgetown, D. C., Colleges met here yesterday, and, after an examination of the course, decided to hold the College regatta on the Connecticut River, opposite this city, on the 22d of July next.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The coopers of Boston and vicinity are preparing to strike for $3 per day.

The Spring meeting of the Nashville Blood Horse Association opens next Monday.

Judge O. T. STRICKLAND, of the Supreme Court of Utah, is dangerously ill at Provo.

JOHN M. CRANE, a farmer residing near Sanquoit Village, N. Y., hanged himself yesterday morning, during a fit of temporary insanity.

PIERRE MCGUIRE, of Manchester Village, was thrown from his wagon, yesterday, in Utica, and killed.

The accouchement of the Princess of WALES is expected in the latter part of June, or early in July.

There has been a strong reaction in stocks at San Francisco, and prices are tending rapidly upward again.

The bill abolishing the Boards of Trustees for the town of Hunterton, Long Island, has been signed by the Governor.

The Governor of New-Hampshire has appointed WM. B. GILMORE Supervisor of Public Printing at Concord.

Two of the Japanese Embassy, A. T. KAWASE and N. WAKIYAMA, yesterday visited the fortifications at Fortress Monroe.

There was another considerable fall of snow on Wednesday night in the Cottonwood Mining District, Utah.

LEWIS LEYDEN, an employe in the woolen mills at New-Albany, Ind., was caught by the arm in one of the belts, and had his arm torn from the shoulder.

The pork-house of JONES, BARNITT, TITUS & CO., at Middletown, Butler County, Ohio, was burned on Wednesday night; loss $35,000, insured for $24,000.

The Treaty of Washington still forms the subject of debate in the Canadian Parliament. Hon. EDWARD BLAKE and Hon. Mr. MCDOUGALL were the speakers on Wednesday night.

The nomination of GEORGE Y. SAWYER, of Nashua, for Attorney-General of New-Hampshire by the Governor has been rejected—the Council refusing to confirm it.

The locomotive engine "Charles Miller" exploded its boiler prematurely, yesterday, at the depot of the Black River Railroad, in Watertown, N. Y. No one was seriously injured.

The steamer *Tiber*, from Liverpool, has just put into the port of Arichat, N. S., to await a chance to get through the ice to Charlottetown, P. E. I.

IRA REED, an estimable Mormon citizen of Salt Lake, was struck by lightning on Wednesday evening, while standing in his own doorway, and instantly killed.

THOS. G. STOVER and WM. MORROW, of Harpswell, Me., started Tuesday morning in a boat to take up their lobster traps, and it is supposed were capsized and drowned.

CLARK & KIRKALL'S foundry in Newburg, N. Y., was damaged $5,000 by fire yesterday morning to the extent of $4,000. There is no insurance on the property.

JOHN REED, Captain of the bark *John Breyer*, of Chicago, was accidentally drowned in Buffalo Creek on Wednesday night. Deceased was one of the oldest Captains on the lakes.

The coal-oil refinery of NEWBOLD & SON, on North-street, Baltimore, was burned yesterday, together with several hundred barrels of oil and all the machinery. The loss is probably $6,000.

While the steamer *Cambridge* was coming into Belfast Me., yesterday, two colored waiters on board quarreled, and one was shot through the leg. The offender was held on a charge of assault with intent to kill.

Gov. PARKER, of New-Jersey, has issued a proclamation on the fishing question, claiming jurisdiction over that part of the Delaware River between the States of Delaware and New-Jersey, which is easterly of the middle bank of said river.

Under the auspices of the American Association of Home Industries, 3,000 working men assembled in Mechanics' Hall, Worcester, Mass., last night, to hear O'DONOVAN ROSSA, Gen. THOMAS F. BOURKE, and Capt. A. E. CASTELLO advocate a high protective tariff.

Owing to some disarrangement in the machinery of the Bangor, Me., Gas Company, yesterday, the supply of gas was entirely cut off, leaving the city in darkness last night, and necessitating the suspension of business as an early hour.

The third Convention of the National Association of Iron Manufacturers was in session in Pittsburg, Penn., yesterday. The proceedings were private. The title of the association has been changed to the National Association of Manufacturers.

A well-known "Gentile" was arrested yesterday in Salt Lake for lewd and lascivious cohabitation. The detained escaped prosecution under a Territorial statute by pleading guilty before a Mormon Police Justice to the violation of a city ordinance, and got off by the payment of a fine of $100.

J. FURNEAS, the rebel Collector of Customs at Matamias, has arrived at San Francisco, and evidently does not intend returning to Mexico. JUSTO BENITEZ, the confidential secretary of DON SEBASTIAN DIAZ in Mexico, under an assumed name, but has been identified beyond a doubt. He professes not to know where DIAZ is, but thinks he is not dead.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Alliance of the Greeley-Fentonites With the Democrats.

The Latter Use Them to Rake Their Chestnuts Out of the Fire—Corrupting Influence of Greeley's Nomination—No Dummies in Greenwich-Street Elevated Road Action on the Vanderbilt Bill—The Immigrant Head-Money.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 9, 1872.

Contrary to general expectation the Assembly today refused by a vote of seventy to thirty-nine to agree with the report of the Conference on the New-York Charter. This result has been produced by a combination of causes and an extraordinary union of parties and factions. In the first place there is quite a large number of members who are conscientious, even to fanaticism, in their opposition to sectarian appropriations, and who feel it their duty to oppose any charter that does not absolutely and specifically prohibit such appropriations. These men opposed the report of the Conference Committee because, as they said, it dodged the question and inserted a clause in the charter which means nothing—in other words, it was simply a trick and a fraud. Taking advantage of the honest opposition of this class, the Tammany office-holders, who have come here in swarms during the last two days, united their forces with the trading politicians of the Republican Party, and opposed the Conference Committee's report, with the sole purpose of killing the charter, and leaving things to remain as they are. In addition to this combination, money is believed to have been freely used by the present Democratic office-holders in New-York, in connection with their Greeley Republican allies, to buy up the votes of the thieves and stickers in the Assembly to oppose the report of the Committee—and thus a majority was secured to disagree from the report. It is a noteworthy fact that, since the nomination of GREELEY at Cincinnati, the Fenton Republicans in the House have shown a disposition to harmonize with the Democratic members, and to aid in killing any bills that might be supposed to conflict with their party views or to interfere with their possession of office. This was shown very distinctly in the vote taken yesterday afternoon on sustaining the Governor's veto of the Brooklyn Excise bill. The Democrats use the very plausible argument with the Greeley Republicans, that "we are now brethren belonging to the same party and intending to vote the same ticket next Fall. Why then, should you vote for bills that remove us from office, and put patronage in the hands of our common enemies." In order to give force and apparent sincerity to this argument, the Democratic members of the Legislature, with scarcely an exception, pretend to heartily indorse the Cincinnati nomination and take every opportunity, in season and out of season, to express their admiration of GREELEY, and their confidence in the success of the ticket. No man of discernment believes that one in ten of them ever intends to vote for GREELEY, but the followers of the white-coated philosopher, who are generally as credulous as they are corrupt, swallow the blarney as gospel truth, and vote as their new Democratic allies tell them. The result is that the Legislature is getting rapidly demoralized, and the sooner it adjourns the better. The nomination of GREELEY has already done more to promote corruption in the Legislature than has been done by BARNUM in all his Winter's work, and the state of things existing here now demonstrates conclusively that the success of the Cincinnati nominee would inaugurate a reign of trading politicians, thieves, strikers and dead-beats throughout the country.

The only chance for the passage of a charter for New-York now will be for the Senate to concur in the amendments originally made in the Assembly, including the anti-sectarian clause. It is evidently the determination of the Democrats and the Greeley Republicans to kill any charter that may hereafter come before the Assembly. The following is the vote on I. D. BROWN'S motion to disagree with the report of the Conference Committee—Democrats in office:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Ackerly, Alvord, J. H. Babcock, Badeau, Baits, Beckwith, Bennett, E. E. Brown, I. D. Brown, Buchan, Buell, Burritt, Carroll, Chamberlain, Cossitt, Crandall, Dykeman, Fields, Ford, Fowler, Gerling, Gilchrist, Gilmore, Griffin, Hamilton, A. Hill, D. B. Hill, Holbridge, Hollister, Houghton, Hungerford, Knapp, Lincoln, Lippitt, G. P. Lord, Lounsbery, Mackey, Moore, Mosley, Nostrand, Hamilton Morrison, Oakley, Parsons, Pattison, Rae, Roche, Rose, Sage, Shepardson, Smyth, Snilen, Snyder, Squires, B. Tompkins, M. T. Tompkins, Tucker, Twombly, A. L. Van Duzer, W. J. Van Duzer, Vedder, Ward, Wells, Westbrook, Wiley, Woodward, Woolsey, Wyman, Youmans—76.

NAYS—Messrs. Alberger, Alvord, Berri, Campbell, Cook, Sanford, Cromwell, Daly, Delh, Greenleaf, Hahn, Keough, Kessler, Kiernan, Kilian, Kinkel, Lamb, Lewis, Lynde, Marey, Morton, Osgood, Page, Pell, Prince, Rice, Spooner, Springsted, Strahan, Swain, Tilden, Tobey, Vedder, White—39.

THE NEW-YORK COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

The Judiciary Committee this morning reported the result of the investigation of the County Clerk's office in New-York, and recommended the passage of a bill requiring more complete records to be kept in the office. Any additional clerks required to do the work are to be paid for out of the fees of the office.

THE GREENWICH-STREET RAILROAD.

The Assembly passed a bill today, which was reported adversely by the Railroad Committee, prohibiting the Greenwich-street Elevated Railway from running drumm-engines and requiring the Company to return to the old arrangement of stationary engines and an endless chain.

THE SENATE.

Mr. WOODIN offered a resolution requesting the return of the bill now in the hands of the Governor, authorizing a reduction of the capital stock of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. It seems that, by an oversight, a clause was inserted in the bill which might have the effect to forfeit the stock of foreign stockholders. It will be corrected and the bill will be resigned.

THE VANDERBILT QUICK TRANSIT.

The Assembly returned to the Senate the bill incorporating Mr. VANDERBILT and his associates as a transit company, with the entire charge of route, mentioned in yesterday's dispatch. The amendment in question was in manuscript, and as read by the Clerk was scarcely intelligible. But though the Senators did not know exactly what they were called upon to vote for, they knew that the change sound very Commodorian, and that was enough. Mr. TIEMANN moved the folly of moving that the bill be tabled, and the amendments printed in order that Senators might know exactly what they were voting about. This absurd motion produced much merriment, and seemed to be regarded as almost as good a joke as GREELEY'S nomination for the Presidency. The Senate got out this trifling abuse by voting forthwith upon a motion to concur in the amendments, which were adopted, 30 to 4; the negatives being: Messrs. HENDRICK, TIEMANN, ADAMS and MCGOWAN, and the bill was duly passed and the Vanderbilt minority received another lesson upon the folly of resisting the will of the railroad autocrats.

THE MONEY TO MR. COURTLANDT.

The Senate today voted to concur in the Assembly amendment to the bill appropriating $5,000 to Mr. COURTLANDT, for the services in exposing the frauds of the Tammany Ring last Summer. The amendment, it will be recollected, refers the claim to the Controller, who is to audit it, and it is to be paid only upon his being satisfied that the charge is just and reasonable.

COMMISSIONERS OF IMMIGRATION.

The Senate this morning resolved to appoint a Conference Committee on the differences between the two Houses on the bill reorganizing this Commission; the Assembly having voted to disagree with the changes made in the bill by the Senate.

HEAD MONEY ON IMMIGRANTS.

The supply bill again coming up for consideration in the Senate was debated in the usual tedious manner, literally by them, and not gone through with at that. The liveliest discussion was upon a proposition to increase the head money or commutation of immigrants from $1 to $2 per head—the present rate. Mr. SPENCER moved to increase it, but his amendment was voted down. Mr. O'GORMAN, the humanity demanded by Mr. O'GORMAN. Mr. MURPHY made two or three earnest appeals to the Senate to vote the increase, but was answered by Messrs. BENNESS, TIEMANN and WEISMANN, who denounced the proposition to place this additional burden on the trade of New-York, and who argued that the earnings of roads demonstrated could was never existed if the Commissioners had not been guilty of extravagant expenditure. The proposition was voted down by a considerable majority.

VETO OF THE CHARTER ELECTION.

The Governor returned to the Assembly without his approval, the act to provide for the holding of a charter election in the City and County of New-York on Friday, the 31st of May, 1872. He says the bill in effect confers the power on any person described by name in appointing and removing inspectors of elections, while the Constitution expressly provides that they shall be elected by the electors or appointed by the authorities thereof. He says there is a doubt whether the Supreme Court of New-York is a local authority of the City in the sense of the Constitution, but if so two out of the three Justices would not constitute any such local authority within the meaning of the Constitution, and the bill does not give the powers to the Court or the presiding Judge, but to selected individual members of it, who are described as the two who were elected at the last election. After discussing this point, the Governor concluded by saying the power given is personal, not official, and is therefore, it seems to me, not authorized by the Constitution. On motion of Mr. ALVORD, the veto and bill were laid on the table.

THREE DOLLARS A DAY.

The Controller sent in the Assembly a communication, the effect of which was that he did not feel justified in paying the members of the Legislature for services since April 10, which was the expiration of the time the Constitution provides pay for, and recommends that the matter be taken to the Courts at once and a decision obtained, which can be done, he thinks, before the adjournment, as the Courts are now in session here. The communication was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

NEW-YORK REGISTER'S OFFICE.

Mr. NILES, from the Assembly Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the resolution of inquiry as to irregularities in the New-York Register's office, reported that no investigation appears to have been perpetrated under the present Register, except in receiving fees in excess of those allowed by law; that no illegal fees are exacted except for services out of business hours or under special arrangements with parties, and that as a general thing the parties and attorneys pay the fees allowed by law without objection. However, reports that in their judgment the fee bill should be so adjusted that no fee, not specially provided for, should be demanded or paid.

FEES OF COUNTY CLERK OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. PRINCE, from the Judiciary Committee, which was directed to investigate the affairs and conduct of the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, reported by bill, which provides for regulating the fees for services in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York. It fixes the fees as follows:

Searching for all judgments, decrees and forfeited recognizances, twenty cents a year for each name searched against, and five cents a year for each name searched against, for executions, writs of attachment and general assignments, writs of injunction and appointments of receivers, for searching for certificates of bonds, each five cents a year for each name searched against; for examining liens, five cents a year for each piece of property for every name searched against, and five cents a year for each year. No other charge shall be made for certificate, seal or otherwise. The Clerk is required to provide a sufficient number of competent searchers at such compensation as he may deem proper, and he shall cause the business to be done promptly; shall be held legally liable for errors, and forfeit all fees and pay a penalty of $50 if he does not certify to the correctness of a return within ten days after requisition.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CODE.

The Judiciary Committee of the Assembly presented adverse reports on forty different bills, chiefly proposing amendments to the Code which reports were agreed to.

The Supply Bill—Passage of the Appropriations Bill Over the Governor's Veto—The New-York Charter.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, May 9.—The Senate held three sessions today, devoting nearly the whole time to the Supply bill, which was finally ordered to a third reading. A large number of amendments were moved and some of them adopted, and a Conference Committee will be inevitable.

The Governor sent in a veto of the Congressional Apportionment bill at the evening session, and the Senate promptly decided by a two-thirds vote to pass the bill over the veto, the vote being as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benedict, Bowen, Chadwick, Dickinson, Foster, Graham, Harrower, Lewis, Lowery, McGowan, Madden, Parks, Wagner, Waleman, Wiswell, Low, F. Wood, Y. Wood—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Baker, Cook, Johnson, Lamb, Robertson, Tremaine.

The veto message was transmitted to the Assembly, where it was also overruled by a two-thirds vote, though many Republicans voted with the Democrats to sustain it. Among them was Mr. PRINCE, who denounced the bill as unequal and unjust, and said that it turned this charter over to the Democracy, bound hand and foot. Whatever objections may be made to the apportionment it cannot be stigmatized as partisan, since it is so objectionable to Republicans as to Democrats. The following is the vote on the passage of the bill:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Alberger, Alvord, J. H. Babcock, Badeau, Baits, Bennett, Berri, E. E. Brown, I. D. Brown, Burns, Burritt, Crandall, Dykeman, Eastman, Fitzsimmons, Ford, Fort, Fowler, Gelh, Gilmore, Griffin, Hahn, Hamilton, Hendrick, Holbridge, Hollister, Hungerford, Hyatt, Jones, Kennedy, Kilian, Kinkel, Lamb, Lynde, Mackey, Lewis, Lincoln, Lippitt, G. P. Lord, Lounsbery, Mosley, Nostrand, Hamilton Morrison, Oakley, Parsons, Pattison, Pell, Pierce, Rice, Rose, Sage, Shepardson, Simson, Smiley, Smith, Smyth, Snyder, Snyder, Squires, Sprague, Swain, Tobey, Tucker, Twombly, A. L. Van Duzer, W. J. Van Duzer, Vedder, Ward, Wells, Westbrook, Wiley, West, White, Whitaker, Woodward, Woolsey, Youmans—79.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, D. B. Babcock, Beardsley, Beckwith, Bowen, Buell, Campbell, Carroll, Chamberlain, Cook, Conchman, Dunphy, Fields, Foley, Hart, Hendrickson, Hosley, A. Hill, D. B. Hill, Jacobs, G. D. Lord, Mackay, Marey, Mooney, Minher, Moulton, Niles, Osgood, Page, Parks, Prince, Quinn, Roche, Sheppard, Spooner, Springsted, Talcott, Tompkins, Twombley, Whitbeck, Wyman—46.

The evening session of the Assembly was mostly occupied in the discussion of the bill to bridge the Hudson River at Poughkeepsie, which was ordered to a third reading by a large majority. The bridge is to be constructed so that the water in the canal at Poughkeepsie will not be affected in any way in its navigation.

The Senate will probably concur in the Assembly amendment to the charter and leave Gov. HOFFMAN the responsibility of vetoing it on account of the anti-sectarian clause.

The Assembly resolution removing Superintendent MILLER has been made the special order in the Senate for Monday. MILLER'S lobbyists are now bringing their forces to bear on the Upper House, hoping to prevent a concurrence in the action of the Assembly.

FRESHETS IN THE WEST.

High Water on the Kansas Pacific Railroad—Great Damage and Detention of Trains.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SOLOMON, Kansas, May 9.—Immense freshets are now prevailing all along the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. In consequence of the recent heavy rains, suddenly filling up the rivers. All of the rivers are swollen and have overflowed their banks, causing incalculable damage to the long line of embankments upon which the railroad runs. Many have been washed away before the weight and pressure of the water that has been dammed up by them. The result is that the track is gone in many places, varying in length from 100 to 500 yards. None of the trains are running as present, and the delay in travel will continue for some days. The extent of the damage is not yet fully ascertained.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Letter from Vice-President Colfax on the Recent Meeting.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—A large meeting was held this evening at the Congregational Church, which was presided over by FREDERICK DOUGLASS, on the subject of civil rights. Among other letters, the following was received from Vice-President COLFAX:

VICE-PRESIDENT'S CHAMBER, }
WASHINGTON, May 7, 1872. }

DEAR SIR: Having voted recently in the Senate upon the question of civil rights, to which you refer, I need not make any extended statement as to my views upon it; for, sessions always speak most loudly when they vote. But if there is needed satisfaction, as I do not know the traveling experience of your delegates to the National Colored Convention at New-Orleans, I refer you to the speech of FREDERICK DOUGLASS, Sr., in the Kansas New Era, which points fullest vindication. If orderly, sober citizens of the United States, entitled by its Constitution to equality under the law, cannot obtain food and lodging at public hotels, like "the rest of mankind," or even average accommodations on railroad trains after paid first-class fare, we should either acknowledge the Constitution as a nullity, or should insist on that obedience to it by all, and protection under it to all, which are alike the right and the duty of the humblest as well as the most influential throughout the land. Respectfully yours,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

F. DOUGLASS, Jr., and others, committee.

WASHINGTON.

Amnesty in the Senate—Mr. Trumbull's Change of Front on the Question—A Gigantic Scheme—Secretary Fish and the Indirect Claims—The Tariff in the House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Amnesty bill was taken up again today by the Senate at the close of the morning hour, and the time till 5 o'clock was occupied mostly by speeches from the Democratic side against Mr. SUMNER'S civil rights amendment. FRANK BLAIR made a long and bitter speech. Mr. CASSERLY also. Mr. FRELY, of Connecticut, spoke against that portion of the Civil Rights bill which interferes with the schools, advocating the right of local institutions to discuss in this matter, which he thought was also necessary to the interests of education. Mr. SCHURZ, the special friend of amnesty, was not present. It was said in the gallery that he was sick. Twenty Senators were absent. A few of these had arranged pairs, but the Senate is habitually thin, and has been for several weeks. Two or three dodged the vote, although present. If, however, the Senate had been full, the result would not have been changed. There is no doubt but either measure could pass by itself, but they cannot pass in one bill. Still another bill from the House lies on the Senate table, and another effort will be made before the end of the session to enact it into a law. Mr. TRUMBULL evidently thinks the Democratic vote of the South better worth securing for the Greeley ticket than the negro vote, as he defied Mr. SUMNER or any one else to point out wherein the negro has not every right now that the white man enjoys, and answered with a sneer Mr. SUMNER'S allusions to the ill-treatment of FREDERICK DOUGLASS. Mr. EDMUNDS turned the tables on him by quoting from an old *Globe* the veto of the Civil Rights bill, of which Mr. TRUMBULL had been the author, to show that JOHNSON'S argument then was precisely that of Mr. TRUMBULL now, and made a telling point by quoting Mr. TRUMBULL'S reply at that time to the same argument which he used today.

A GIGANTIC SCHEME.

A company called the International Steam-ship Company has an immense enterprise which it proposes to the Government and upon it the Senate Naval Committee, through Mr. CRAGIN, made a report. The Company seeks to have the Government become a sort of sponsor for it, and to build the naval vessels of the United States, but it does not ask for any money. It is proposed to erect, at a place satisfactory to the Government, a building, yard for creating iron steam-ship and other vessels, which shall embrace all the facilities for converting ores into iron, and from into ships, complete and ready for service. The plan is so arranged as that it reduces the cost of the Department of Columbia, and limiting the debt and taxation thereof to $30,000,000, unless a further increase be authorized by Congress.

SECRETARY FISH AND THE INDIRECT CLAIMS.

There has been a studious endeavor to create an impression in the country that in the correspondence relating to the question of the claims for consequential damages, Secretary FISH has proceeded in several instances without the sanction or consultation with the President and Cabinet. Such is not the fact. The Chairman had called that any amendment directly providing free salt would not be in

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 9.

On motion of Mr. STEWART, the Goat Island bill was taken up and read a second time.

Mr. STEWART then moved to refer it to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

Mr. COLE moved to refer it to the Committee on Military Affairs. These motions were pending at the adjournment of the morning hour.

INDIAN BILLS.

Mr. HARLAN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported with an amendment the bill to fix the salary of the Chief Executive of the Indian Territory.

Mr. HARLAN also reported, from the same Committee, the House bill to amend the Acts relating to the tribal relations of the Miami Indians, and for other purposes.

Also, without amendment, the House bill authorizing negotiations with the Shoshonee and Bannock Indians for the relinquishment of part of their reservation in Wyoming.

Mr. CALDWELL, from same Committee, reported with amendments the House bill or confirm to the Great and Little Osage Indians a reservation in the Indian Territory.

THE STEAMBOAT BILL.

Mr. CORBETT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the House Steam-boat bill with amendments. The fourth section, relating to the limit of duration of licenses, is stricken out, and the law substantially restored, with permission to carry refined petroleum (if not down below 110 degrees, in cases, and a prohibition of the use of petroleum for stores on board steamers, that will ignite at a temperature of less than 300 degrees.

Sections 5 and 7, regulating the boats, fire extinguishers, anchors, watchmen, &c., to be carried by all steamers, are stricken out, and the law left substantially restored, with the exception of the provisions relating to drags and patent disengaging tackle for lowering boats.

The old law requiring life-preservers and high-pressure boilers is substantially restored.

Section 23, prescribing rules for steamers in meeting and passing each other, &c., is replaced by the old law, leaving to the supervising inspectors the establishment of such regulations as from time to time may become necessary.

Section 25, relating to bells, and 26, relating to whistles, are stricken out, and the old law is restored.

Section 28, prescribing rules for steamers in meeting and passing each other, &c., is replaced by the old law, leaving to the supervising inspectors the establishment of such regulations as from time to time may become necessary.

Section 33, prescribing rules for steamers in meeting and passing each other, &c., is replaced by the old law, leaving to the supervising inspectors the establishment of such regulations as from time to time may become necessary.

Section 35, prescribing rules for steamers in meeting and passing each other, &c., is replaced by the old law, leaving to the supervising inspectors the establishment of such regulations as from time to time may become necessary.

In section 51, the proviso relating to additional appliances for the safety of life is amended, so that they need not be inspected yearly, but may be examined and tested in such manner as the Board of Supervising Inspectors may prescribe, and have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

PRESERVATIVE OF NAVIGATION.

Mr. CORBETT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported without amendment Mr. FARLINGHUYSEN'S bill for the better preservation of the navigable waters of the United States.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ARRIVAL.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported with amendment the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to accept the peninsula in Lake Erie, opposite the harbor of Erie, Penn.

WEST POINT APPROPRIATIONS.

The Assembly bill coming up as the unfinished business,

On motion of Mr. SPRAGUE it was laid aside and the West Point Appropriation bill was taken up and passed.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Amnesty bill, the pending question being on Mr. SUMNER'S motion to substitute the amendment to Civil Rights bill for the Amnesty bill, as reported from the Senate.

Mr. CASSERLY attempted to call up his resolution of yesterday, asking for information as to the state of the finances of the country, but Mr. STEWART raised the question that the consideration of the Amnesty bill was unfinished business before Congress.

Mr. CASSERLY moved to lay the Amnesty bill on the table, to substitute the Civil Rights bill for the Amnesty bill and to make it the unfinished business of the session.

Mr. STEWART opposed the Civil Rights bill on its merits.

Mr. MORTON replied. Messrs. WILSON and FLANAGAN followed in favor of Mr. SUMNER'S bill, and Mr. STEWART replied in opposition.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of Connecticut, opposed the bill on constitutional grounds, and objected to the introduction of questions of this character into the Senate. He deprecated the tendency manifested by the friends of the colored race to look to the guidance of the white champions to run to Congress for the redress of every real or fancied wrong. He moved to strike from the bill all relating to schools. Lost—yeas 22, nays 34.

Mr. BLAIR offered an amendment providing that the people in each city, county, or State shall decide for themselves by a popular vote the questions of mixed schools.

Mr. ALCORN said that the Legislature of Mississippi, in which the colored people were dominant, had settled the question to the satisfaction of all the people, the first act passed by the colored majority being in favor of separate schools, and he would not, vote to reopen the question in any way.

Mr. SUMNER said he would let a colored man, Senator DOUGLASS, state the objections to Mr. BLAIR'S amendment.

Mr. ALCORN said that Senator REVELS would refute the objections.

Mr. DOUGLASS—Very well. He never did it when he was in his own house here.

Mr. LOGAN said that Mr. SUMNER'S bill was at least seriously the measure which it was necessary for the Republican party to pass now, in order to counteract the Cincinnati movement. It was class legislation, and the action of the Senator from Massachusetts reflected on defeat in the party.

Mr. EDMUNDS said that the amnesty plan of the Cincinnati Convention was a libel on the President of the United States, and he thought the people were more likely to desert their Presidential because the Cincinnati people had stolen one of his recommendations.

Mr. EDMUNDS said that the amnesty plan of the Cincinnati platform was stolen from the President of the United States, and he thought the people were not likely to desert their President because the Cincinnati people had stolen one of his recommendations.

Mr. CASSERLY defended the proposition to substitute the Civil Rights bill for the Amnesty bill as a perfectly parliamentary law, and ought not to be opposed.

Mr. BLAIR opposed the Civil Rights bill on its merits.

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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

The receipts of the various kinds of Produce given, and that have been in follower:

[illegible]	66	Pork, pkg	[illegible]
[illegible]	4	Pork, pkg	[illegible]
Lard, pkg	4	Cut-meats, pkg	[illegible]
Lard, bbls	3,135	Cut-meats, pkg	[illegible]
Beef, bbls	1,100	Lard, pkg	[illegible]
Beef, tcs	1,100	Lard, bbls	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	28,200	Sperm, bbls	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	12,000	Butter, pkg	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	1,400	Tallow, pkg	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	5,200	Tallow, bbls	[illegible]
Oil-cake, pkg	1,000	Whisky, bbls	[illegible]
Oil-cake, bbls	100	Whisky, hhds	[illegible]
Oil-meal, pkg	1,000	Tobacco, hhds	[illegible]
Oil-meal, bbls	100	Tobacco, pkg	[illegible]
Rosin, bbls	1,000	Tobacco, bbls	[illegible]
Rosin, tcs	400	Whisky, bbls	[illegible]
Rosin, pkg	200	Whisky, hhds	[illegible]
Rosin, bales	45	Shingle, bales	[illegible]
Turpentine, bbls	200	Oil-Shingle, bbls	[illegible]
Turpentine, pkg	2,000	Oil-Tallow, bbls	[illegible]
Cut Meats, pkg	80	Oil-Tallow, pkg	[illegible]

The amount of specie to arrive per Hansa, as noted in the Merchants' Exchange, Fine-street, has been as follows:

By the steamer City of Washington, for Liverpool—$1,000 Spanish silver, 1,000 bags Sugar, 1 case Sewing-machines, 27,000 pounds Wheat, 41,000 bushels Corn, 25 cases Provisions, 1,000 bbls. Agricultural Implements, 970 boxes Cheese, 40 bbls. Skins, 10 bales Furs, 32 bales Moss, 412 pkgs. Sundries, 20 tons Lard, 60 Cattle.

By the steamer Scotia, for Liverpool—4 bales Skins, 4 cases Worsteds, 675 boxes Cheese, 14 pkgs. Sundries.

By the steamer Bothnia, for Glasgow—1,000 bbls. Petroleum, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 1 case Sewing-machines, 20 bales Skins, 182 boxes Cheese, 4 bales Jalap, 200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 75 cases Oil, 5 cases Furs, 2 cases Hair Goods, 1 case Machinery, 20 bales Paper, 200 bbls. Lard, 3 bbls. Tongues, 60 bbls. Rod-oil, 20 bbls. Tallow, 3 casks Lead Pipe, 10 cases Books, &c.

By the bark Rose Standish, for Cork—1,000 bbls. Petroleum, 1 case Sewing-machines, 4 boxes Tobacco, 4 pkgs Provisions, 1,000 bbls. Plaster, 4 cases Opium, 21 pkgs. Sundries, 1,000 bbls. Petroleum, 1 case Sewing-machines, 1 case Hair Goods, 1 case Machinery, 20 bales Paper, 200 bbls. Lard, 3 bbls. Tongues, 60 bbls. Rod-oil, 20 bbls. Tallow, 3 casks Lead Pipe, 10 cases Books, &c.

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By the schooner John Bird, for Gardenas—300 empty Hogsheads.

By the brig Sarah Crowell, for St. John's, P. R.—40 bbls. Flour, 75 tcs. Hay, 4,000 lbs. Lard, 625 lbs. Bacon, 20 boxes Cheese, 80 bbls. Potatoes, 25 bbls. Bread, 100 boxes Herrings, 5 boxes Furniture, 1 box Clothing, 1 case Spoon Salts, 100 boxes Petroleum, 10 bbls. Petroleum, 800 reams Paper, 60 boxes Soap, 25 pkgs. Castile, 100 bags Rice, 50,000 feet Lumber, 464 gallons Gasoline, 308 bags Ice, 1 bbl. Seeds.

And from Philadelphia, for Bremen, by the ship W. J. Hatfield, 294,518½ gallons Refined Petroleum.

COFFEE—Rio—Business continues of a jobbing character, checking the demand. The offerings of desirable lots are on a comparatively moderate scale. Maracaibo is reported as being particularly scarce. No important dealings were reported to-day, and quotations remain nominally as before. The stock of Rio in first hands this morning was 184,726 bags here, and 70,336 bags at the outports, with 32,000 bags reported to be afloat and loading for the United States in the records of Messrs. Wilson, Sons & Co. Rio, Messrs. C. AMAN & Co. sum up thus: 3,353 bags Maracaibo, ex sundry vessels, sold for consumption on private terms; 923 bags Costa Rica, 800 bags Java, 200 bags Laguayra, 100 bags Mocha, and 50 bags Ceylon, within the range of 16½c. for fair to prime Rio, 20c. for fair to strictly fine Java, and 21c. for Ceylon, all for consumption within our range; 5,300 bags San Domingo, sold for export to Antwerp and Hamburg on private terms. The market closes with a dull tone, and more pressure to sell is manifested than for some weeks past. We notice 5,298 bags Laguayra, ex Roanoke and Hermes, sold in Philadelphia, to come here, on private terms. Stock or other than Rio in first hands, this morning, 254,062 bags, and 90,336 afloat. We quote cargo prices of Rio nominally thus: Ordinary, 14c.@14½c.; fair, 14¾c.@15c.; good, 15½c.@16c.; prime, 16½c.@16¾c., gold, ₱ lb., in bond, 60 and 90 days' credit; and we quote Java at 20c.@21c., gold, ₱ lb., in bond. Maracaibo, 19c.@19¾c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19¾c.; Rio, in lots, 13c.@17c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@19¾c.; Jamaica, 16¾c.@16¾c.; Singapore, 16c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@19½c.; Mocha, 27c.@28c. Mexican, 17½c.@18½c.; Savanilla, 17c.@18c.; Caracas, 17c.@18½c.; Porto Rico, 18½c.@19¼c.; San Domingo, in bond, 13½c.@13¾c., gold, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Rio—Has been partially neglected by purchasers for early delivery, yet prices of grades above good Ordinary have been quoted ¼c. ₱ lb. higher, on rather scant offerings. Sales 223 bales, including 153 bales to jobbers and to manufacturers, at 16½c. for forward delivery there has been a fair inquiry noted at an improvement of 1-16c.@¼c. ₱ lb.; sales 12,000 bales (4,500 bales last evening and 7,100 bales to-day.) basis of Low Ordinary to Middling at 14½c.@15c. for May, 1,100 bales at 22 15-16c.; June, 400 bales at 23¼c., 400 bales at 23 7-16c., 300 bales at 23½c., 400 bales at 23 7-16c.; 100 bales at 23¾c.; July, 800 bales at 23½c., 4 cargoes, 2,000 bales, at 23 7-16c., 1,000 bales at 23¾c., 2 cargoes, 2,000 bales at 23 15-16c., 200 bales at 24c., and 100 bales at 24 1-16c.; August, 200 bales at 23 11-16c., 200 bales at 23 13-16c., and 100 bales at 24c.; September, 200 bales at 23 11-16c., and 200 bales at 23¾c.; and 100 bales at 23 15-16c.; October, 300 bales at 23¾c. And to-day for May, 400 bales at 23 15-16c., 700 bales at 23¾c., June, 1,700 bales at 23 7-16c., 1,000 bales at 23 7-16c., 200 bales at 23½c., 300 bales at 23 7-16c., 100 bales at 23 13-16c., 700 bales at 23¾c., July, 100 bales at 23 13-16c., 800 bales at 23¾c.; August, 200 bales at 23¾c.; September, 100 bales at 23¾c.; October, 100 bales at 23c.; November, 200 bales at 19¾c.; December, 800 bales at 19c. The evening quotations of Yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported, and upon which settlements were allowed, were: May, 23 3-16c.; June, 23.30c.; July, 23.45c.; August, 23.50c.; September, 21.72c.; October, 19.91c.; December, 19c. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,000 bags, and the stock on hand, 309,800 bags, against 309,800 bags at the close of Yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: May, 23.26c.; June, [illegible]; July, 23.55c.; August, 23.50c.; September, 21.72c.; October, 19.91c.; December, 19c. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,000 bags, and the stock on hand, 309,800 bags, against 309,800 bags at the close of Yesterday. The receipts at other ports to-day were 1,000 bags from Fernandina, 23 from Baltimore, 5 per rail. ....The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,015 bales, and less than for this week, 19,081 bales, against 16,295 bales same time preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,580,538 bales, against 2,044,807 bales in 1870-71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running to the grade quoted, and half a cent above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton on New-York Today.			
	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O. Texas.
Ordinary	14¾	15	15
Good Ordinary	15¾	15¾	15¾
Low Middling	16	16¼	16¼
Middling	16¾	16¾	16¾
Good Middling	17¼	17¼	17¼
Middling Fair	17¾	17¾	17¾

ESSENCE—Is in good demand and light after within the modified range of 15c.@16c., as to marks.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair request at a further slight improvement in the advance, but advanced rates checked trade, tended to check business. Sales were chiefly made since our last of 12,850 bbls., all old, including interior at very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 90@$5 20; interior to very good Extra State at $5 25@$6 40; fancy at $6 50@$6 60; round-hoop Ohio at $6 50@$6 60; trade and family brands at $6 70@$7 50; very good shipping Extra Western at $7 50@$8 50; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 60@$8 00.

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.

Sour Flour	$ 5 00@ 5 75
Superfine State and Western	5 20@ 5 90
Extra State	5 40@ 6 50
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 50
Extra Ohio, shipping brands	6 00@ 7 50
Extra Western, shipping brands	7 50@ 8 50
Extra Ohio Trade and family brands	6 70@10 75
Extra West'n, trade and family brands	6 70@10 75
Extra St. Louis, grocery and fancy	6 90@12 50

Southern Flour has been in good demand at firmer rates, closing with a fair business doing; sales of 1,070 bbls., at $7 25@$8 90 for ordinary to very good, and $8 90@$13 for very good to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Canada Flour has been in moderate request at firmer rates; sales of 350 bbls., closing at $6 60@$7 50 for common to good demand at from $7 25@$8 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate request at from $5 60@$6 30 for fair to fine. Corn Meal continues in moderate request at from $3 60@$3 90 for White and Yellow Western; $3 50@$3 60 for Jersey; and $3 70@$3 90 for Brandywine; sales 375 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been actively sought after for milling, and in moderate request for export, with decidedly firmer views, closing quite buoyant; sales of 197,000 bushels, including 90,000 bushels on limited offer, for prompt delivery. White also stronger. Sales have been reported since our last of 127,600 bushels at $1 10@$1 20 for Amber Iowa; $1 20@$1 21 for Spring; $1 21@$1 22 for Milwaukee Club; $1 22@$1 23 for Winter Red Western; $1 23@$1 24 for Amber Western; $1 24@$1 25 for No. 1 Chicago and Northwestern Spring; $1 25@$1 26 for Amber Iowa; $1 26@$1 27 for Amber Western; $1 27@$1 28 for White Western; $1 28@$1 29 for White Southern; $1 29@$1 30 for new Amber and Yellow Western; $1 30@$1 31 for White Western; $1 31@$1 32 for White Kentucky; $1 32@$1 33 for White Canada; $1 33@$1 34 for White Western; $1 34@$1 35 for White Southern; $1 35@$1 36 for new Amber and Yellow Western; $1 36@$1 37 for White Western; $1 37@$1 38 for White Kentucky; $1 38@$1 39 for White Canada; $1 39@$1 40 for White Western; $1 40@$1 41 for White Southern; $1 41@$1 42 for new Amber and Yellow Western; $1 42@$1 43 for White Western; $1 43@$1 44 for White Kentucky; $1 44@$1 45 for White Canada; $1 45@$1 46 for White Western; $1 46@$1 47 for White Southern; $1 47@$1 48 for new Amber and Yellow Western; $1 48@$1 49 for White Western; $1 49@$1 50 for White Kentucky; $1 50@$1 51 for White Canada; $1 51@$1 52 for White Western; $1 52@$1 53 for White Southern; $1 53@$1 54 for new Amber and Yellow Western; $1 54@$1 55 for White Western; $1 55@$1 56 for White Kentucky; $1 56@$1 57 for White Canada; $1 57@$1 58 for White Western; $1 58@$1 59 for White Southern; $1 59@$1 60 for new Amber and Yellow Western; $1 60@$1 61 for White Western; $1 61@$1 62 for White Kentucky; $1 62@$1 63 for White Canada; $1 63@$1 64 for White Western; $1 64@$1 65 for White Southern; $1 65@$1 66 for new Amber and Yellow Western; $1 66@$1 67 for White Western; $1 67@$1 68 for White Kentucky; $1 68@$1 69 for White Canada; $1 69@$1 70 for White Western; $1 70@$1 71 for White Southern; $1 71@$1 72 for new Amber and Yellow Western; $1 72@$1 73 for White Western; $1 73@$1 74 for White Kentucky; $1 74@$1 75 for White Canada; $1 75@$1 76 for White Western; $1 76@$1 77 for White Southern; $1 77@$1 78 for new Amber and Yellow Western; $1 78@$1 79 for White Western; $1 79@$1 80 for White Kentucky; $1 80@$1 81 for White Canada; $1 81@$1 82 for White Western; $1 82@$1 83 for White Southern; $1 83@$1 84 for new Amber and Yellow Western; $1 84@$1 85 for White Western; $1 85@$1 86 for White Kentucky; $1 86@$1 87 for White Canada; $1 87@$1 88 for White Western; $1 88@$1 89 for White Southern; $1 89@$1 90 for new Amber and Yellow Western; $1 90@$1 91 for White Western; $1 91@$1 92 for White Kentucky; $1 92@$1 93 for White Canada; $1 93@$1 94 for White Western; $1 94@$1 95 for White Southern; $1 95@$1 96 for new Amber and Yellow Western; $1 96@$1 97 for White Western; $1 97@$1 98 for White Kentucky; $1 98@$1 99 for White Canada; $1 99@$2 00 for White Western; $2 00@$2 01 for White Southern; $2 01@$2 02 for new Amber and Yellow Western; $2 02@$2 03 for White Western; $2 03@$2 04 for White Kentucky; $2 04@$2 05 for White Canada; $2 05@$2 06 for White Western; $2 06@$2 07 for White Southern; $2 07@$2 08 for new Amber and Yellow Western; 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$5 68@$5 69 for White Western; $5 69@$5 70 for White Kentucky; $5 70@$5 71 for White Canada; $5 71@$5 72 for White Western; $5 72@$5 73 for White Southern; $5 73@$5 74 for new Amber and Yellow Western; $5 74@$5 75 for White Western; $5 75@$5 76 for White Kentucky; $5 76@$5 77 for White Canada; $5 77@$5 78 for White Western; $5 78@$5 79 for White Southern; $5 79@$5 80 for new Amber and Yellow Western; $5 80@$5 81 for White Western; $5 81@$5 82 for White Kentucky; $5 82@$5 83 for White Canada; $5 83@$5 84 for White Western; $5 84@$5 85 for White Southern; $5 85@$5 86 for new Amber and Yellow Western; $5 86@$5 87 for White Western; $5 87@$5 88 for White Kentucky; $5 88@$5 89 for White Canada; $5 89@$5 90 for White Western; $5 90@$5 91 for White Southern; $5 91@$5 92 for new Amber and Yellow Western; $5 92@$5 93 for White Western; $5 93@$5 94 for White Kentucky; $5 94@$5 95 for White Canada; $5 95@$5 96 for White Western; $5 96@$5 97 for White Southern; $5 97@$5 98 for new Amber and Yellow Western; 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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—London Assurance.—Mr. Charles Mathews, Miss Fanny Morant.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Richard III.—Mr. Edwin Booth.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—The Gold Demon.—The Chapman Sisters.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Humpty Dumpty.—Mr. G. L. Fox and Morton Family.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Actors of.—Mr. George H. Griffiths and Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—The Young Fanny.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performances and Curiosities.—Afternoon and Evening.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Lectures by John B. Gough.—Subject, "Foolish People."

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledges given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to the power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, recognizing the claims of American industry in adjusting the sources of revenue; and it will advocate with untiring energy every measure which tends to further the welfare of the people.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly edition; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

During the ensuing Presidential Canvass, we shall publish a SPECIAL WEEKLY EDITION for the convenience of those who desire the latest and most trustworthy political intelligence.

The CAMPAIGN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES will be furnished to mail subscribers for the six months next ensuing, for the sum of FIFTY CENTS. All copies sent to the same Post-office to be mailed to one address.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 206 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,341 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

An evil of long standing at Albany is the effort to use the Supply bill, which goes through at the last moment of the session, as a vehicle for all sorts of special legislation, wholly foreign to the subject matter of the bill. The proposed amendment increasing the "head-money" at the Castle Garden from $1 50 to $3 50, is of this nature. The proposition has already been defeated, and should not be allowed to succeed now. It is substantially an increase in the tax on immigration, and that is not by any means desirable.

Gen. HAWLEY was yesterday nominated by the Republican members of the Connecticut Legislature, as Senator in place of Hon. O. S. FERRY, whose term expires in 1873. He is in every way fit for the place—able, patriotic, and of tried integrity. We cannot believe that any coalition to defeat his election will succeed in face of the large majority given him in the caucus—98 to 13.

The Civil Rights bill of Mr. SUMNER again headed off the Amnesty bill yesterday, by aid of Mr. COLFAX's casting vote. We do not see the expediency or necessity of this continual clashing of these bills. There is no sound reason why they should be so constantly tied to each other. Why not separate the measures, and let the one which fairly meets the approval of the Senate stand, while the other falls? The defeat or success of either would be intelligible, but this unceasing coupling of both is absurd and mischievous.

Is it not about time that the Methodist Conference should reflect whom their interminable verbal squabbling, and technical befogging of a plain question of duty, is leading them? Suppose that the management of the Book Concern should be proved to have been guilty of all that Dr. LANAHAN has charged against it? Would it be a greater misfortune for the Church to have such an exposure publicly made, than to have it appear by a cowardly shirking of full investigation that the Methodist Conference paid more regard to appearances than to the claims of honesty and justice? It is too late now to think of hiding the unclean thing out of sight. The frauds in the Book Concern have become matter of public notoriety, and any attempt to whitewash the perpetrators will only make them still more notorious. Apart from all the passion and prejudice with which the quarrel of the Book Agents has been surrounded, there exists among all impartial spectators an opinion that the only fair and open course for the Conference to pursue is to appoint a capable and impartial special committee, to present a final report on a case that has been dragged out far too long. This is called, with some justice, the age of corruption. It will be an evil day for Christianity and for public morals when a powerful section of the Church allows itself to appear as the apologist for the betrayal of official trust.

We publish in another column a protest from the East-side Association to Gov. HOFFMAN, against the act passed by the Legislature, and known as the Vanderbilt bill, to improve and regulate the use of Fourth-avenue. The property-owners have discovered that the bill is so loosely worded that it affords them no prospect of relief from the nuisances now existing, for there is no proviso that the necessary sinking of the track *shall* be done, but only that it *may* be done. There are many other serious objections to the bill, as will be seen by the remonstrance, though it is unfortunate that these discoveries were not made before its final passage. Now that Gov. HOFFMAN is in the humor for vetoing bills, perhaps he will direct his attention to this one.

The first signs of the sort of "reform" we should secure from Mr. GREELEY's success are described in the letter from our Albany correspondent today. The Fenton men and the Democrats have joined hands to kill off all reform, including the charter, and our correspondent states that the alliance has done more to corrupt the Legislature than all BARBER & Winter's work. FENTON's Tammany friends would be turned out of office by a new charter, and the Democrats would not like that. All the political corruption we have yet seen will be mere child's play compared with that which we shall see during the progress of FENTON's intrigues for GREELEY.

The *Tribune* is not going to be an "organ"—but at the same time it devotes columns of its space every day to nonsensical "congratulations" alleged to have been received by Mr. GREELEY. As for its calumnies upon the President, who can now fail to see the motive which dictates them? Can a rival candidate be expected to tell the truth or show fair play? Honest journalism is at an end when conductors of newspapers become candidates for office, and use their columns for the purpose of slandering their rivals. It requires no great discernment to see why the *Tribune* should endeavor to misrepresent every act of Gen. GRANT's, and to bring his Administration into disrepute. Mr. GREELEY wants to step into his shoes—that is all there is of it.

The Principles at Stake.

There never has been any doubt in our minds that if we could once get disaffected Republicans to discuss a little more fully the principles which they are anxious to see carried out, there would be every probability of a satisfactory settlement after all. But until within the last few days the canvass has been conducted on purely personal grounds. The Liberal Republicans had a very large section within their ranks who were estranged from Gen. GRANT, simply because he had refused to accept their dictation as to the distribution of offices. The "traders" threw suspicion on the whole movement. It was useless to appeal to them with arguments or reasons. If you asked any of them privately what it was that really disgusted them, they would reply that they could not get any offices out of the Administration, and that it was impossible to keep their local organizations together for four years more without those offices. This has been the frank admission of REUBEN E. FENTON's leading friends and supporters. Indeed, Mr. HORACE GREELEY himself has admitted the powerful influence it has exercised over his own course. What was the use of trying to discuss "principles" with men actuated by these motives?

But since the Convention, it has become quite clear that many men who took part in it must have been governed by much higher considerations than those of personal or factional interests. They proved to be the dupes of the politicians—but at any rate, no disgrace rests upon them. It is evident that they are as much or rather more annoyed by the "manipulations" of JOHN COCHRANE, FENTON, and BROWN, and their understrappers, as any outside observer who from the first regarded the machinery with distrust. They have come back and related stories which will vindicate their own reputations, and incidentally will cause many people to think better of some of the leaders than they did before. We said yesterday that Senator SCHURZ's conduct was above all suspicion—that he evidently detested the dirty business carried on by FENTON & Co. This is not the first time that Mr. SCHURZ has been made the tool of artful schemers—we hope it will be the last. It is hard to believe, for instance—in the light of his conduct at Cincinnati—that he ever contemplated proving the means of sending FRANK BLAIR to the Senate. Yet that was the result of the "Republican revolution" in Missouri, of which Senator SCHURZ must bear the larger share of responsibility. Nevertheless, it is a great satisfaction, to us to see strong evidence that nothing could have been more honorable than Mr. SCHURZ's conduct at Cincinnati.

And now the question is, is there any basis on which a common agreement can be arrived at? If the whole subject can be raised above that narrow view of it which is suggested by the phrase, "anybody to beat GRANT," so much the better for the tone of public discussion, and for all who have to take part in it. The position taken by some of the disaffected Republicans toward Gen. GRANT is to the last degree unreasonable. They say, "we will not have him, no matter what measures are associated with his Administration." Is it for any of us, politicians or writers, to say that? Is not that a question which the people will have an ample opportunity of deciding? There are men—we rather think Mr. SAMUEL BOWLES is among them—who refuse to have anything to do with the Philadelphia Convention, on the ground that the delegates already elected to it from some States have been instructed to vote for GRANT. And if such delegates have been sent, what does it prove but that Gen. GRANT is still strong with the people? Or are we to be told that all these States have been corrupted by "TOM MURPHY," or some other incarnation of evil? If Gen. GRANT is nominated at Philadelphia, will it not be a proof that the people do not accept those adverse views of his character which have lately been put forward so persistently?

Can we not be content to wait until next month to see what men will be chosen, and in the mean time try to agree about measures? As we intimated yesterday, discussion on public affairs during the last few months, in opposition papers, has proceeded upon the assumption that there is but one branch of the Government—the Executive. The style of criticism which is applied to the President would only be appropriate if it were applied to some despot, over whom there was no restraining influence of a legislative body. Gen. GRANT is blamed for what is done, and for what is not done—he is censured for not carrying out measures which it is within the province and power of Congress alone to deal with. Now if President GRANT, like ANDREW JOHNSON, had vetoed popular measures actually passed by Congress, the present line of strictures toward him might be and would be justified. But the case is directly the other way. He has recommended measures which Congress has, at first, coldly received, and then suffocated. It is so with the measure for civil service reform. Congress does not like it, because it deprives it of the political influence to be derived from the indirect distribution of patronage. Is that the President's fault? But, it is said, some of his friends oppose it. Well, that only shows that they are not quite such slaves to him as some people represent; for the President must see, as well as everybody else, how much he is weakened by the partial failure of civil service reform, and how strongly his interests lie in persuading his friends (if he could) to carry it on to success.

Congress can compel even an unwilling President to pursue the policy demanded by the nation—as we all saw in ANDY JOHNSON's time, when the Executive was reduced to a cypher. Amnesty, reduction of taxation, civil service reform; these are the measures demanded by the best of the "Liberal Republicans;" and if they comprised the whole Liberal Republican creed, we must belong to that party, for we have always been in favor of them. When Mr. RAYMOND recommended a lenient treatment of the South in '65—at the time when lenient treatment would have been most appreciated—who hounded him down but HORACE GREELEY and the *Tribune*? The truth is that the Republican Party generally is only now coming to the stand-point which Mr. RAYMOND occupied in the first session after the close of the war. But who stands in the way now? Gen. GRANT? No one can really believe it. He has never shown a vindictive feeling toward the South. He has simply carried out the policy of Congress, as he promised to do—he would doubtless carry out that policy if it became more generous to the South than it is today. So of civil service reform and reduction of taxation. Let the people put a pressure upon their Representatives in Congress to carry out these reforms, and what could obstruct their progress?

There are no principles contended for, so far as we have heard from the respectable "Liberal" organs, which the Philadelphia Convention need hesitate to adopt. The one-term nonsense talk by HORACE GREELEY is generally laughed at, and he has himself recently defined it to mean a disinclination to have all his friends excluded from office for more than one term. This was his deliberate statement in the *Tribune*. The measures worth serious consideration seem to us to be those which the *whole* Republican Party ought to unite in working for. If they were repudiated at Philadelphia, we should be obliged to express as much disappointment concerning that Convention as the *Post* and other papers express over the result in Cincinnati. We must keep up with the times. No just and necessary reform can be refused in these days. But do not let us admit a set of political tricksters to power because they are masquerading as reformers—do not let us run the risk of superseding an Administration which has given offense to a few, for one which would, in less than a year, shock and dismay the whole country, and would invite upon our heads innumerable disasters.

A Veto that Must be Set Aside.

There is a general sense of disappointment among all honest men in this community, that TWEED and his confederates should have been able to evade so long the ordeal of a public trial. Their success in obtaining postponements and adjournments has been altogether owing to the imperfections of the existing law affecting abuse of public trust, and to the possibility of disputing the right of the law officers of the State to appear as prosecutors in a case affecting local officials. Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, who has a very thorough grasp both of the questions of law and of fact involved in the prosecution of the plunderers of our City Treasury, introduced a bill into the Assembly, providing against the possibility of the ends of public justice being defeated by technical objections, either now or at any future time, when a similar state of things should be brought to light. That bill was passed by both Houses, sent to the Governor for signature, and returned without his approval on Wednesday evening. The veto now lies on the table of the Assembly, and members are confronted with a very grave responsibility in dealing with it. The intent of the bill is briefly as follows: The State is declared to have a right of action against any local officer who has either directly or indirectly aided in the misappropriation of public money, and the right of the State to prosecute may take precedence of that of any other public authority. It is made the duty of the Court of Appeals, when in session, or of the Chief Justice, when the Court is not in session, to name for the trial of such action, on motion of the Attorney-General, a Justice of the Supreme Court, drawn from some Judicial District other than that which includes the county in which the case is to be tried. Direct or indirect participation in frauds on the public Treasury is made a felony, punishable by not less than three and not more than seven years in the State Prison, or by fine, or by both fine and imprisonment. The bill supplies a much-needed want in our criminal code, and it facilitates the conduct of a series of prosecutions whose interminable delays are nothing short of a public scandal. It has the approval of all honest men, and has no possible terrors save for rascals.

Why, then, should Gov. HOFFMAN have vetoed it? His ostensible reason of disapproval will not stand a moment's examination. Are his fortunes still so inextricably bound up with those of TWEED, and HALL, and SWEENY, that he cannot afford to do anything which would impair the chances of these precious confederates escaping out of the clutches of the law? We had hoped that the Governor had cut adrift from that gang, and from all the shameful record which remains as evidence of his servility to them. JOHN T. HOFFMAN had a chance of showing that his sympathies were on the side of honesty, though in the days when we were under the heel of Tammany he had, like other men capable of better things, worn its livery. That chance the Governor seems determined to throw away. His over-scrupulous attention to "constitutional" objections will deceive nobody. He never showed the slightest tendency to such hair-splitting when he was serving the purposes of knaves. A pretense of abject fear of the letter of the law will not conceal the fact that he is becoming recklessly defiant of its spirit.

It is by no means certain that in vetoing Mr. TILDEN's bill, Gov. HOFFMAN has not been desirous to shield himself from public indictment. It has been ascertained that the frauds on the City Treasury began about June, 1869. At that date, and up to the beginning of 1869, JOHN T. HOFFMAN was Mayor of New-York. During the last six months of his Mayoralty, there is evidence that about one million of dollars were virtually stolen from the City Treasury; i. e., were drawn on warrants representing exorbitant payments for small services or for no service at all. It appeared that several of these warrants were signed by Alderman COMAN, as acting Mayor. WOODWARD'S predecessor, in the task of division, appears to have been one F. W. STERRY. Whether that gentleman is identical with the Colonel of the Sixth Regiment we are unable to say. Col. STERRY has at least made a good thing out of the City for some years, by getting $11,000 rent out of an armory which he is said to lease for $3,000. We do not accuse Gov. HOFFMAN of having participated in the division of funds made through F. W. STERRY, but, unless we are greatly misinformed, he must have suffered for a short time under such an attack of official blindness as became a chronic complaint with Mayor HALL. There is, therefore, some reason to suppose that Gov. HOFFMAN has a very sufficient motive for the fellow-feeling which seems to have prompted his wondrous consideration for the plight of his successor.

Whatever may have been the true reasons for the veto of Mr. TILDEN's urgently-needed bill, the Legislature owes it to themselves and to the cause of Reform, to pass it over the Governor's veto. It will be the most wretched parody on justice which the century has seen, if the Ring thieves of New-York should be able to defy the law. From the endless technicalities and delays which can be urged under existing statutes, and from the difficulty of obtaining local Judges who do not stand virtually committed on one side or the other, nobody can safely assert that these trials will be brought to a close within the present century. Here is a sensible, equitable, and eminently sound remedy against thieves proving either now or hereafter, stronger than the public they have robbed. The public have a right to demand that the Legislature should sustain its own verdict on the measure, and that promptly.

A Marriage Reformer.

It is one of the questionable privileges of the prosperous Turk to marry a varied assortment of wives, and to rule them by the threat of the bow-string and the terror of the rack. In the comprehensive revolution preached by the "progressive" women, which is to thoroughly reverse everything now established, and to violently stand upon its head whatever now rests decently and properly upon its feet, we may expect to find most demonstrative and aggressive woman claiming the privileges of the Turkish husband. At least one such woman is already among us, and has actually pursued the polygamous—or rather polyandrous—and tyrannical practices of the married Ottoman. Her success has been already very considerable, and had not one of her marital victims invoked the protection of the law, she would probably have rivaled the commander of the Faithful himself in the number of her marriages, and the severity of the discipline which she imposed upon the husbands of her choice.

It is not to be supposed that she was in the habit of ruling her marital acquisitions by the Turkish process of strangulation, or that she converted the East River into a penal Bosphorus, and was accustomed to drop offending husbands neatly sewn up in sacks, from the ends of piers or the decks of ferry-boats. Such barbaric violence would be at variance with the civilization of the Western World. Our criminal code gave her one easy substitute for the sack and the bow-string. When a husband proved recalcitrant, and showed symptoms of a desire to escape from her thraldom, she promptly caused his arrest on a charge of assault and battery. Upon her fearless testimony he was sure to be convicted, and she then would secure his release from confinement by becoming personally responsible for his good behavior. It is plain that as husband, whose wife could at any moment surrender him to justice, and procure the immediate infliction of the sentence of imprisonment which had been suspended at her request, would venture as rebel as any sensible she might lay upon him. By this astute use of the machinery of law, this ingenious woman married whom she listed, and ruled her household with an inflexible rod. For a long time she prospered in her singular course and plural marriages, until at length a contingency which she could not guard against occurred, and her attempt to establish on American soil the revered domestic customs of Turkey was brought to a sudden end. The meanest and most oppressed of slaves will sometimes conspire together, and make a combined stroke for freedom. So was it with the husbands of this matrimonial reformer. Goaded by the tyranny under which they suffered, they seem to have formed a league for mutual defense, and when the latest bridegroom was arrested, according to precedent, for assault and battery, the combined husbands revolted, and proved more than a match for their oppressor.

At the time when this catastrophe occurred, the woman in question was the proud possessor of three husbands. Not that she was guilty of the weakness of retaining them all under one roof, where they could make her life miserable by their jealous quarrels. On the contrary, it is in evidence that she abandoned her first two husbands in the most heartless manner, leaving them wholly dependent on their own exertions for support. The curious fact in connection with the whole case is that she confined her matrimonial depredations to one family. Her second husband was the uncle of the first, and her last "venture" was the son of the second. Had not her career been cut short, there might have been no limit to the extent to which she would have married this unfortunate family. There were doubtless other sons in its fold, and other uncles connected with it. Having exhausted these, she would probably have fallen upon the marriageable cousins, to the second and third degree, until the entire family connection would have become her captured prey. Fortunately for them this fate is now averted by the recent victory of the revolting husbands; while the final failure of this attempt to reduce the male American citizen to the condition of the inmate of the Turkish seraglio is a matter upon which all marriageable men are to be heartily congratulated.

The Spurting Season.

The taste for out-door sports, the growing development of which we have from time to time noticed, is likely this year to find ample gratification. The coming season promises to be rich in events of more than usual interest and importance. On the turf, the Monmouth Cup will evoke that crowning struggle between *Harry Bassett* and *Longfellow* which has been so long and so eagerly looked forward to by all lovers of the sport. That the encounter of these two famous racers will be in the highest degree exciting, no one familiar with their extraordinary record can for a moment doubt. Both are superb animals, of remarkable speed and staying power, and, by their admirers at least, believed to be the fastest racers in the world. Neither has yet been conquered, or even pitted against an antagonist that could bring out his full resources. Should they come to the starting-post in good condition, a race may be looked for that will surpass in closeness and excitement all previous ones since the famous encounter of *Henry* and *Eclipse*. For the same cup is is not improbable that another horse may be started, who has not hitherto ranked with these monarchs of the turf, but whose capital performances at the late New-Orleans race-meeting has greatly enhanced his reputation in the eyes of competent judges. Should *Monarchist* start also in good trim, it is just possible that the Monmouth track may be made the scene of another of those surprising reverses of fortune with which the English turf is even more familiar than our own.

This will, undoubtedly, be the event of the racing season, beside which all others will "pale their ineffectual fires." But, in addition to the star performances, the ordinary programmes at Jerome and Monmouth Parks and the Saratoga race-course will lose, we are assured, no jot of their usual attractions. The pleasant slopes of Fordham, where the Jockey Club joins its friendly battles, or the "low downs leaning to the sea," where the fashion of Long Branch sets, its Olympic games will, doubtless, see at Spring and Summer meeting the same brilliant assemblage as of yore. Even for the uneasy yearner for sensation, there is always the chance of some equine meteor bursting suddenly on the racing horizon, some new *Harry Bassett* or *Longfellow*, that shall as far surpass those prodigies as they have hitherto distanced all other competitors.

So much for the land. And on the water the sporting events are likely to be numerous. Here, of course, the international struggle, to which the Atalantas of our own City have so pluckily challenged the veterans of the London Rowing Club, takes precedence in point of interest. That the lasses can be in favor of the American crew, with so many odds against them, not least the loss of one of their best men, is hardly to be expected by the most sanguine patriotism. They will, however, it is to be presumed, avoid those errors of training and "coaching" which contributed so much, if not mainly, to the mishap of their Harvard predecessors; and even if defeated, will, we doubt not, leave behind them a good impression of the form and method of American amateur oarsmanship. The various races on our own waters, the University regatta, and others in which the WARD brothers, the BIZZINS, and others are to take part, will keep up the interest of the rowing fraternity until the close of the season.

In the way of yachting also, we are promised somewhat of a sensation. Lord DUFFERIN, a veteran yachtsman, who has been recently appointed Governor-General of the New Dominion, has, it is said, announced his intention of competing in the regattas of the New-York Squadron. The carrying out of this intention will give us in some sort a renewal of the excitement attendant upon the international matches with the *Cambria* and *Livonia*. But, let us hope, without the duckings and heart-burnings which detracted from the enjoyment of those contests.

Altogether, the lover of field sports, and we hope his name is legion, will find this year no lack of entertainment. We are glad that this is so, not for mere practical reasons, but because the spectacle of a yacht or horse or boat race is to most men of positive physical and mental value. Only to be released for a few brief hours from the grinding wear and tear of trade, to escape for a little while from the hideous clamor of the street, to soothe the tingling nerves and tired eyes with the refreshment of blue skies and green hills, or the infinite repose and variety of the sea; to feast on the picturesque details of the spectacle, the flying yachts, or straining horses, where all delights of color, form and motion combine to charm;—to do this is not only to enjoy a great present pleasure, but to drink in a new draught of life for future use. Let no man, however busy, think that a visit to a race or regatta is wasted time, if it sends him back refreshed and reinvigorated to his labors.

Umbrellas.

Umbrellas are the latest fighting weapons employed for duels in Paris. They are at least the latest used by journalists, and, as the rage is always hottest there for what is most eccentric, we may expect soon to hear of many valiant battles with these odd substitutes for rapier or pistol, and of the usual feminine emulation with the parasol. It appears that M. LOUIS RATISBONNE, one of the writers of the *Journal des Débats*, was going along the Rue Montmartre, when he met M. ALBERT ROGAT, one of the writers on the *Pays*. The latter gentleman had been guilty of two faults—he had offended M. RATISBONNE by something he had lately written, and he is, moreover, a Bonapartist. M. RATISBONNE proceeded to indicate his disapproval of M. ROGAT by beating him silently over the head with his umbrella. But M. ROGAT had an umbrella, too, and he retorted with great vigor. Presently the weapon of M. RATISBONNE was broken, and he utilized his moments of consequent leisure by informing his opponent that he had long wished to meet him, and begging him to accept the assurances of his profound contempt. M. ROGAT responded by energetically belaboring his disarmed enemy over the head. The unequal combat was at last interrupted by a policeman, who took both gentlemen before a magistrate.

If journalists *must* fight with other weapons than the pen, it must be owned that umbrellas have advantages. Like the charmed blade of SCOTT's *Fitz-James*, they may serve at once as sword and shield; and, unlike cold steel or firearms, there is little risk of their proving mortal. They have still another merit, which is, that those who employ them need not repair secretly to the Bois de Boulogne of a morning at the risk of taking cold—as well as a thrust under the fifth rib, or a ball through the thorax—but may set to work manfully on the crowded Boulevard, just as MM. RATISBONNE and ROGAT did. There is nothing like giving the public a chance to enjoy all the fun there is going, and it is plain that journalists, at all events, owe it to their constituents not to hide their warlike light under a bushel. Perhaps this wrinkle may be profitably adopted in the United States, or any how in the Western portions of them. Few will deny that the umbrella is a more civilized weapon than the revolver or bowie-knife, and it is furthermore recommended to progressive communities by being an arm adapted to the use of either sex. There need be no objection on fashionable grounds, since the mode once set by such eminent authorities is sure to be extensively copied. Indeed, we have little doubt that we shall soon hear of the establishment of a Professorship of the Umbrella in the most stylish of the Salles d'Armes of Paris, in which case the polite world will of course assent, with grace, to the innovation.

MINOR TOPICS.

We have received a check for $50 (forwarded to Mr. C. L. BRACE) for the Children's Aid Society, with the following letter:

NO. 18 FIRST-STREET, }
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1872. }

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

During my sojourn in Germany last year, I frequently read with much interest in your valuable journal—which is universally read since August last, by all German-Americans stopping at the principal cities of that country—articles commending the object of the New-York Children's Aid Society, also your acknowledgements of the receipts of contributions forward to, addressed to your care. I therefore beg to inclose you check on Germania Bank, of $50, which you will have the kindness to forward to the proper officers of the above excellent institution, as the wife of a German-American who has been a resident of this City for over twenty-two years.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GUIDO SCHMIDT.

We print, this morning, another of Controller GREEN's admirably clear and succinct reports of the state of the City and County finances. It presents a lucid summary of the expenditures from the beginning of the year to the end of April, and gives a full statement of the amount of stocks issued during the four months. On April 30, 1872, our City debt reached the sum of $90,538,216. How much of this would have been saved had an honest man been in the Controller's office three years ago it is not very easy to estimate.

The contract system, which has lately been adopted by struggling physicians in various parts of this country and in Canada, appears to be causing a good deal of uneasiness among regular practitioners, if we may judge from the resolution which was introduced by Dr. FELIX FLAY before the American Medical Association at Philadelphia, on Wednesday, and adopted without dissent. According to the terms of the resolution, the physicians who attend families "by contract, or by the year, or who bid for practice at less rates than the regular price-lists," are to be classed under the head of "irregular practitioners," and to be debarred from participating in the advantages which accrue from association with members of the regular school. The American Medical Association is also intent on causing the absorption of all "irregulars" colleges in so far as may be involved by the Legislatures of the several States. How, whatever may be thought of the "lump" system as a means of reducing doctors' bills, there can be no second opinion as to the necessity for restricting the privileges of colleges whose founders, for a mere matter of gain, are unprincipled enough to endanger the lives of the public by sending out hundreds of half-educated men with the degree of medical doctor.

We have in this City a number of so-called lawyers, who gained admission into the ranks of the profession when an almost total lack of legal lore was considered no impediment at a general examination. Most of these fellows still hang out their signs, so as to catch the eye of the casual visitor to the Tombs; and although they have been guilty of numberless impositions, no attempt that amounted to anything has yet been made to have their licenses revoked. It is not long since one of this gang appeared in Court on a charge of having misapplied the funds of a client; but, notwithstanding this, he has been allowed to continue in his ways without even a protest. How different it is with brokers of this character in the neighboring State of New-Jersey. A day or two ago, in the Hudson County Court, a lawyer was found to have taken advantage of the ignorance of a client, to fraudulently procure a duplicate note, which he afterward sold. After hearing the case in full, the Judge ordered affidavits to be prepared, setting forth the facts, so that the Supreme Court of the State might strike the name of the offender from the rolls. Our Bar Association should take the hint from New Jersey, and set a committee to work in hunting up evidence, so as to be able to make a pretty thorough weeding of the black sheep by next Fall. It will have to be done some time, and the sooner the better.

Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS has not yet written any letter to the *Tribune* congratulating Mr. GREELEY on his nomination. If we may trust the report of a recent interviewer, he is not likely to send any. When asked whom he would prefer, GREELEY or GRANT, the venerable agitator answered with great good sense: "Oh, GRANT, by all means. I would prefer GRANT to either GREELEY or ADAMS; GREELEY is not a whit better than ANDREW JOHNSON. He is of about the same stamp, and his Administration would not be a bit better."

Rev. RICHARD CARDEW, the London clergyman whose piteous petitions for destitute widows, deserted orphans, and other interesting persons whose sufferings he depicted, resulted in his receiving large sums of money which he appropriated to his own use, has been sentenced to hard labor in jail for nine months. A money-office clerk produced ninety-six post-office orders receipted by the prisoner. The trial served to show the enormous amount of private charity bestowed in London, much of which it may be feared passed into hands as little worthy of it as those of the reverend impostor's.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The repetition of "London Assurance" last night at Wallack's is a matter that in itself would call for no especial notice. We have more than once referred to the fact that this popular piece has been placed upon the stage of the leading comedy theatre of the country in a style of unexampled excellence; and acknowledged that the cast, at least in the chief male parts, has never been surpassed within our experience. Indeed it is perhaps only right to go further, and claim that, in the four leading male characters of the comedy, the present cast at Wallack's has never been equaled either in England or the United States. Without dwelling upon this point, however, we hasten to say that a change in the distribution last night now calls for particular attention, and that this change was among the ladies, not the gentlemen. A young lady, in fact, made that momentous plunge—her "first appearance on any stage"—and challenged the public suffrage side by side with the first comedians who now use the English tongue. This new candidate for favor assumed the interesting but not over-easy part of *Grace Harkaway*. She possesses decided and undeniable advantages. A good figure, a ringing and well-trained voice, a facile carriage, and an attractive person may at once be named as the most obvious of these; and no little subtlety of appreciation, uncommon self-possession, and ready tact in "creating the stage" and avoiding awkward juxtapositions are among the merits that further observation enables us to give the lady credit for. It is no light thing to hold one's own among a bevy of practiced artists, and the bare fact that the young beginner did this, and did it to such general acceptance last night, is highly encouraging for her future. Like most novices she has probably a good deal to learn; but we are bound in candor to say that so far as this is betokened by present deficiency, we have rarely, very rarely, seen a type on the stage to whom the observation seemed less applicable. The lady was heartily applauded, and had the good fortune not to be compared to her disadvantage with a previous successful supporter of the character she essayed. The house was full, and the efforts of Messrs. MATHEWS, WALLACK, BROUGHAM and GILBERT were received as usual with hearty satisfaction. To-night "London Assurance" is to be repeated with the same cast.

Where Scarlet and Spotted Fevers are Bred.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am a constant reader of your valuable paper, and have read with interest the exposures you made from time to time. Every one must feel they owe you a debt of gratitude.

There is, however, a very great annoyance, and an outrage on the public, which you have overlooked, and, with the approach of the warm weather, it will be greatly increased. I refer to the rendering establishment on the North River. The disease-ever which this outrage arises (from my own knowledge) extends from Twenty-third-street to Fortieth, and from Seventh-avenue to the North River. How much further up or across are annoyed I cannot tell.

I reside in the vicinity of Twenty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue, and last evening being extraordinarily warm, I opened my windows to get some fresh air. In a few minutes the whole house was filled with the stench from these establishments. Now, Sir, cannot this evil be remedied? Are we to submit to this outrage and the danger to the health of our citizens. If the Board of Health are no particular to prevent offal from stables, &c., from being carted through our streets during the daytime I should think they would try and abate the crying nuisance.

By giving this publicity you will oblige
ONE OF YOUR GRATEFUL READERS.
NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 9, 1872.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Col. Mosby's Opinion of Grant and His Prospects in the South—What Speaker Blaine Says About Grant.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—After Col. MOSBY, the famous ex-guerilla of Virginia, had returned from his visit to the President yesterday, a friend called on him at his hotel, when the following conversation ensued:

FRIEND—Well, how do you like President GRANT?

Col. MOSBY—Oh, he is very plain. One don't feel small in his presence; you don't feel that awe of overcome one has when ushered into the presence of Gen. LEE. I was very much pleased with GRANT and my reception.

FRIEND—How is the issue down your way?

Col. MOSBY—Well, I think it best to go for GRANT. JAMES HARBOUR is for him; Gen. PAINE and one or two other EX-Confederate Generals are for him.

FRIEND—How is it with your friend Gov. SMITH—"Extra Billy?"

Col. MOSBY—Oh, he is for HORACE.

FRIEND—Well, what is your opinion of the political situation?

Col. MOSBY—I think it would be to the interest of the Southern people to go for GRANT than a dried up weasel like Uncle HORACE. He is a free lover, an agrarian, a fourierite, and if elected might have SUSAN ANTHONY or LUCY STONE in his Cabinet. GRANT could benefit the South more than GREELEY, because he would have the power in and out of Congress to do positive acts of friendship for them, whereas GREELEY could not.

MOSBY was of the opinion that Gen. GRANT may secure the votes of the Southern people if they are convinced that they are no longer to be subjected to persecution, but shall have an equal voice in the Government, and that the policy of his Administration will be to restore kindly relations between the sections. He says: "I think the election will give Gen. GRANT an opportunity of making friends with the Southern people and the Southern people an opportunity of making a friend of GRANT—in other words, if he is true to his party he may trust it to him."

All the issues between the North and the South had been settled by the Constitutional amendments, and he (Col. MOSBY) would not be the one to roll away the stone from the sepulchre where they had been buried.

Speaker BLAINE, in conversation, today, alluded to the absurd stories about the alleged withdrawal of President GRANT'S name from before the Philadelphia Convention. He scouted the notion, as a matter of course, and said that if Gen. GRANT could not be re-elected anybody else who stumped it on the Philadelphia nomination would be simply annihilated.

Westchester Republicans for Grant—Party Divisions Condemned.

The Republican Convention of the Second Assembly District of Westchester County was held at White Plains yesterday. Ex-Judge STEPHEN H. JOHNSON presiding. Delegates to the State Convention at Elmira were elected as follows: FRANCIS B. WINTHROP, of New-Rochelle; JAMES M. IVES, of Rye; and D. OGDEN BRADLEY, of Greenburg. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Republicans of the Second Assembly District of Westchester County the Administration of President GRANT having been an eminently successful one, characterized by energy, sincerity, economy and fidelity to the Constitution and the laws, the interests of our country demand his continuance in office for a further term, and that our delegates to the State Convention be and they are hereby instructed to use every effort to secure his renomination.

Resolved, That we regard all attempts to divide the Republican Party by the nomination of so-called Liberal Republican candidates as but another device of our adversaries, the Democracy, to defeat it, and that we will, under all circumstances, and at all hazards, loyally adhere to the regular Republican Party.

Broome County Republican Convention.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., May 9.—The Broome County Republican Convention to choose delegates to the State Convention met in this city this afternoon. Gen. John C. Robinson, Hon. Sherman D. Phelps, Alonzo Wildey, Morris Gantt and N. P. Brown were chosen. Resolutions indorsing President GRANT, and instructing the delegates to vote for men favorable to his re-election, were passed.

THE CONNECTICUT SENATORSHIP

Nomination of Gen. Hawley by the Republican Caucus—Threatened Bolt of Senator Ferry's Friends—The Democratic Nominate English.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., May 9.—A Republican caucus, for the nomination of United States Senator, was held to-night. AMOS J. GALLUP, of Sterling, presided. The caucus proceeded to an informal ballot without debate, on motion of A. B. TREAT, Speaker of the House. On this ballot Gen. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY had 69 votes and Senator O. S. FERRY 12. Senator TURRELL, of New-Milford, moved to make the nomination of HAWLEY unanimous, and this was seconded by Speaker TREAT, and carried.

An effort is being made by friends of FERRY in this city and Fairfield County to join with the Democrats or secure their support for Mr. FERRY, and elect him over Gen. HAWLEY in the Legislature next Tuesday. Some of FERRY'S friends stayed away from the caucus for this purpose. It is not believed that the effort to defeat HAWLEY by the aid of Democratic votes will succeed. The movement is strongly denounced by many who had a preference for FERRY, who say that the nomination of the caucus, whose ninety-eight of the 145 Republicans in both Houses of the Legislature were given to Gen. HAWLEY, should be one they may sustained now.

The Democratic caucus have nominated JAS. E. ENGLISH for United States Senator, but the nomination may be withdrawn if there is any chance of success by uniting with bolting Ferry men. The impression is, however, that this kills the bolt.

H.

MAINE.

First District Republican Convention—Delegates to Philadelphia Instructed to Vote for Gen. Grant.

BIDDEFORD, Me., May 9.—The Republican Convention to choose delegates to the Philadelphia Convention for the First District, met in this city today. J. E. BUTLER, of the Biddeford *Journal*, and S. T. PULLEN, of the Portland *Press*, were unanimously chosen and instructed to vote for the renomination of GRANT.

ALABAMA.

Call for a Democratic State Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 9.—The Democratic Central Committee has issued a call for a State Convention to meet on the 12th of June.

THE COLORED REPUBLICANS.

State Convention at Troy—Second Day's Proceedings—Gen. Grant Indorsed and the Cincinnati Movement Condemned.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TROY, May 9, 1872.—The colored Republican Convention resumed business this morning at 9 o'clock. Rev. W. F. BUTLER, of New-York, reported an address to the colored voters of the State, which concludes as follows:

We cannot but denounce the factious and unreasonable movement of the Liberal Republicans (so called) at Cincinnati, since its only practical result will be to weaken that progressive party of the nation with which the interests of the colored race are so intimately connected.

We call the more to be experienced, because many who are identified with that movement are men who, as Republicans, have done much to secure for us the great party in direct opposition to which they now combined. Let other content for posterity, let even misguided friends fritter away their strength; for us the necessity of the hour is to present a united and resolute front to the powerful and corrupt coalition to permanently secure the possibility of any great change.

But, until we have secured a permanent footing in the Government, we deem it our highest duty to recommend to our people to withdraw all our support from the great Republican Party, which has not only been true to us in the past, but is also the embodiment of our hopes for the future.

Faithful as has been the record of the candidates last chosen at Cincinnati, and many who support them, we cannot afford to cast a single complimentary vote in the coming campaign, while the nomination of Philadelphia remains unchanged.

While the varied factions are shooting for their favorite leaders, let one unbroken sound come up from our ranks: Endorsement and victory.

The reading of the address was frequently interrupted by loud applause, and at its conclusion it was unanimously adopted. Five thousand copies were ordered printed.

The following resolutions were also adopted:

Resolved, First—That the duty of every colored American lies within the lines of the Republican Party, but that any departure therefrom must inevitably lead into the camp of the common foe.

Second—That we are greatly endeared to the Republican Party, because in its ranks are to be found all that remains true of the ever-to-be-revered liberty and abolition parties, and because the Republican Party, true to its baptismal vows, have, during the twelve years of its existence, not only supported the most direct and most severe written rebellion, that ever cursed any land, but have upheld the supremacy of Republican institutions all over the country, but have secured freedom, great and small, wherever and whatever denied to how to honorable participation in the affairs of the State.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

Two able reviews of the recent Convention at Cincinnati have appeared from the pens of "Liberal Republican" editors. One was published in the Springfield *Republican*, the other in the New-York *Nation*. The latter is especially outspoken and severe, and moreover it gives people who were not at Cincinnati a lively idea of what the proceedings were really like. Our readers will, therefore, probably thank us for quoting it. Let it be remembered, in justice to all parties, that the author is intensely hostile to the present Administration:

CINCINNATI, May 4.

One did not need to see very much of what was going on here during the first two days of this week to be satisfied that those who flattered themselves that the Convention was to be an insignificant gathering of "sorehead" politicians, to exert any influence on party politics, were making a serious mistake. Indeed, of the many follies and absurdities of which the friends of the Administration have been guilty during the past twelve months, their taking this view of the new movement has perhaps been the greatest. For those who took an interest in the Convention mainly with regard to its influence on the cause of Administrative reform, and to the probability of its rescuing national politics, even temporarily, from the control of the regular professional hacks, the question of most moment, last Monday and Tuesday, was not whether it was going to be a success as regarded numbers and strength, but whether it was not going to be a too great success for the objects which those reformers who called it had in view. It was quite plain that, in the West at least, it had enough support at its back to give its candidate a fair chance of the Presidency, and it was plain, too, that as regarded the spirit and character of the delegates, it was likely to make a deep impression on the popular mind. Indeed, indeed, whether a more respectable, honest, intelligent, public-spirited body of men has ever got together for a similar purpose, it was not what is technically called a representative body, for the members were not really delegates. They were nearly all volunteers, who came out because they personally were not satisfied with the condition of public affairs, and were willing to give time and money to the task of trying to improve it. When one saw the strength in which they collected, the spirit by which they were animated, and the complete ignorance of the art of political "engineering" in which the great majority of them were plunged, one was driven to the conclusion that if the fears which so many expressed when the Convention was first called that the politicians would descend upon it and "capture" it, were not realized, it would be owing to a special interposition of Providence. The prey was tempting beyond example, and already on Monday afternoon the news began to spread that wolves had been seen in the neighborhood of the fold. In other word, "professionals" began to make their appearance in considerable numbers in the course of the day, and a tremor was sent through the flock on Monday night by the news that Mr. REUBEN E. FENTON, of New-York, had arrived, and was engaged in a secluded room, at some distance from the hotels, in "firing things." He was, it was said, making up a "combination" between Illinois and Pennsylvania, by which DAVIS and CURTIN should appear on the ticket, "control" the whole movement, and spoil the Reformers' game after their customary fashion.

How much of the tale given in the New-York *Tribune*. The principal friends of Judge DAVIS assure me that neither he nor they were in any way a party to the arrangement. That there was such an arrangement on foot, however, everybody here believed. Several of the editors of the independent daily papers which had been specially in favor of getting up the Convention were so satisfied of its truth that they met on Monday evening, and agreed to denounce the plot, and warn FENTON that it could not be carried out. They did denounce it, and it was thereupon abandoned; and Mr. FENTON, as it satisfied that the Reformers were not to be taken home. But a great many less conspicuous members of his class remained. Several of the delegations, and particularly that of New-York, contained "practical men" of no common ability, and fully determined that, if they could help it, all this enthusiasm should not be wasted on "visionary" projects, and collaborers kept coming on from various quarters. The "managers" rose in importance all through Tuesday and Wednesday, and the work of "manipulation" went on in a way that would have delighted even TOM MURPHY himself. Close on the heels of the "managers" came the crack-brained people. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN was busy from morning till night in the halls of the hotels. The Reporters' Gallery had its full-holed enjoyed the joke, but the country members took him in solemn earnest, and their attempts to refute him, in the teeth of his constant manufacture of facts, were a source of considerable amusement. He held a "nominating convention" in one of the parlors, which ended in an uproarious dispute as to the existence of God. He was followed by Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY and Mrs. GORDON, of California, the latter of whom demanded admission to the Cincinnati Convention, and both of whom took great delight in making their way to the platform every day, during the middle of it, amid the laughter and catcalls of the audience.

The first and great difficulty of the Convention was the tariff. The original promoters of the movement in the West and North-west were free-traders. The Missouri platform, on which the Convention was called, contained a distinct free-trade declaration. The New-York call, which Mr. GREELEY had signed, had one almost as near making the same thing. It was felt, therefore, by the revenue reformers both from the East and West, that this platform also would have to contain some distinct expression of opinion on this subject. As the delegates arrived, and the "conference" began to be held, it became clear that this would prove well-nigh impossible. As the movement grew in proportions, and success came to look more attainable, the determination to succeed and to cast aside everything that would interfere with success grew stronger. Pennsylvania had to be thought of; Mr. GREELEY and his friends had to be; and the more the matter was debated, the plainer it became that there was no common ground on which the protectionists and revenue reformers could stand. As the forces of the East swelled, Mr. GREELEY grew more inexorable; and the Committee on Resolutions after a night's work of three hours compelled to accept the compromise which he proposed—the reference of the whole matter to the people in the Congressional districts. It is right to add that the sentiment of the Convention was overwhelmingly in favor of this course. There is a touch of absurdity about it, it is true, but it is the best that could be done, and at all events nothing else was possible. Even such outspoken free-traders as Judge HOADLY, of this city, were compelled to concur in this disposition of the question. The delegates were red-hot against the corruption, maladministration, and extravagance of the Republican party; but about the tariff they were cool and collected.

ADAMS, I think, gained strength as a candidate all through Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. DAVIS ceased to be formidable after Monday. ADAMS was the second choice of nearly everybody. The Illinois delegation generally decided on Thursday morning that, although each delegation had made a complimentary feint for its own man, all would unite on ADAMS, and he would be nominated without difficulty. Several things occurred to disappoint this expectation, and bring about the extraordinary result which followed. One was the selection of Mr. SCHURZ as Chairman of the Convention. Another was the split in the Illinois delegation over TRUMBULL and DAVIS. Mr. SCHURZ was unanimously recommended for the position by the Committee on Permanent Organization; but while, I may be allowed to say on very evident as the time said as the sequel showed, was a mistake. He was already the most prominent man in the movement. Indeed, he might without much exaggeration be called the father of it; but this prominence had been won by his eloquence and character, and it was not the qualities that fit a man for presiding over a body which was to rest on nothing but his talents and character. It was desirable, also, that other men than he should appear in it conspicuously at the Convention, for its own as well as for his own. This step was chosen, and took the chair with an eloquent speech, full of lofty sentiment, and somewhat disturbingly to CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS as his election.

When the news of all this reached Missouri, however, as it did on Wednesday forenoon, it kindled unholy fires in several breasts, and principally in those of Messrs. FRANK BLAIR and GRATZ BROWN, who saw their schemes were making too much "capital" out of the thing. On Wednesday morning I was assured by a person in his confidence that Mr. BROWN would not and could not attend. On Thursday morning it was rumored that he was on his way to Cincinnati; on Thursday evening he arrived. BLAIR and GRATZ BROWN were the two principal "combinators" with the Greeley men, by which GREELEY and BROWN were to compose the ticket. On Thursday night the Adams men were filled with gloomy forebodings, and the knowing ones declared openly that nothing but a combination of Adams and TRUMBULL could beat the new arrangements. Still, strange as it may seem, GREELEY'S nomination was generally regarded as impossible. "I think I am right in saying that nobody outside the circle of his immediate supporters treated it as a serious probability. Men laughed when his name was spoken of; all said he ought to have a good complimentary vote; but nearly everybody talked of his selection for the Presidency by the Convention as an utterly unlikely event. Even after the proceedings had begun on Friday morning, and the first ballot was taken, the same feeling existed. The first ballot, as is known, gave ADAMS "about a third of the votes, DAVIS about a fourth, TRUMBULL about a fifth, BROWN about a tenth, and scattering the remainder. Then came the first break. DAVIS had the larger town, the choice of which were slightly respectable men, and they supported me, the whole body also, but the Trumbullites, Adamsites and Brownites drew off to the support of "Bummaem" from Chicago to ourvoes inclusive, and yell "for DAVIS is the Convention. This split eventually proved the ruin of the Adams cause.

The buildings in which the Convention was held is immense, seating 5,000 persons, and was on Friday morning filled to its utmost capacity. The steady gain of ADAMS up to the fifth ballot, and the loud and widespread cheers with which every mention of his name was greeted, showed that whether he was the favorite of fortune or not he was generally believed to be. But the ground beginning of the contest, DAVIS and TRUMBULL dropping slowly out of sight, and the steady gain of the vote on ADAMS and GREELEY alone, was fanning the excitement into anxious heat, when a small piece of paper was carried up to the Chairman, on reading which he was visibly disconcerted. He announced with a scowl his following vote for a gentleman named Hall, who I believe is a lawyer, and received votes for the Presidency, and who desired to make a communication to the Convention; courtesy required that they should hear him. The balloting was suspended, and up the platform stairs slowly mounted Mr. GRATZ BROWN, his own from the upper windows striking with a fierce light on his red beard and hair, and pallid features. There was an exchange of ghastly greetings between him and the Chairman; then, turning to the audience, he commenced a performance of extraordinary difficulty. How much effrontery there was in it cannot be understood without knowing that a resolution had been passed the previous day forbidding the formal presentation of the names of candidates by speakers, and made the usual acknowledgments of the honor he had conferred in having so many votes cast for him, gave some account of the virtuous and unselfish condition of his heart, declared that he withdrew from the contest, that he desired the nomination of the man most likely to win, and that in his opinion that man was HORACE GREELEY. Thereupon the "practical men" of the New-York delegation rose in their seats and gave three cheers; the Southerners, Vermonters, and the New-Jersey men took up the cry, and abashed themselves out of breath. It was plain to everybody that we were witnessing the working of the combination. BROWN had done his part, but not well. The Greeley managers were dissatisfied. "BROWN," said one of them near me, "has spoiled that whole thing. He ought to have stopped with his own withdrawal."

The Convention was by this time in a state of great nervous excitation—the state in which combinations are taken. The great body of them were in complete uncertainty as to the game of the leaders, and ready for any burst in any direction. The appearance of BROWN satisfied them that the arrangement of which they had heard the day before was going, and the rush for GREELEY might occur at any moment. ADAMS had reached 238 of the 378 necessary to a choice. Had the Illinois delegation gone over to him on the previous ballot, as was expected, before the wavering had begun, he would now have been nominated. After BROWN'S appearance they returned for consultation. The Convention was waited for with intense anxiety. In view of what had occurred, it was doubtful whether it was not now too late for them to save ADAMS, even by a solid vote. But when they came back with the announcement that only twenty-seven were for ADAMS, and that fifteen had actually gone over to GREELEY, there was a general *débandade*. All the outlying delegations, and the gushing ones, at once began to change to "the friend of humanity," as some called him, or "the philosopher," as others called him; and he was nominated in a scene of the wildest confusion. The Illinois delegation had already gone, and the rest were too much separated even to consult amicably; and, finally, a part of the Davis man had deserted to GREELEY, apparently in order to spite the Trumbull men. BROWN got his nomination for the Vice-Presidency in due course. As a "reformer," however, he may be safely said he has left the stage.

The result was so unexpected that it confounded nearly everybody here. It leaves the revenue reformers in a pitiable condition. They have not only been shut out of the platform, but they have helped to nominate the greatest living champion of protection. Some think this, after spending months in the preparation of a great movement for the overthrow of politicians, they have been made the victims of one of the patriest political tricks ever executed, and that at the hands of a professed and rampant friend of honest government. Last evening, they did not show to advantage in the streets or in their homes. But a great many less conspicuous members of his class remained. Several of the delegations, and particularly that of New-York, contained "practical men" of no common ability, and fully determined that, if they could help it, all this enthusiasm should not be wasted on "visionary" projects, and colaborers kept coming on from various quarters. The "managers" rose in importance all through Tuesday and Wednesday, and the work of "manipulation" went on in a way that would have delighted even TOM MURPHY himself. Close on the heels of the "managers" came the crack-brained people. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN was busy from morning till night in the halls of the hotels. The Reporters' Gallery had its full-holed enjoyed the joke, but the country members took him in solemn earnest, and their attempts to refute him, in the teeth of his constant manufacture of facts, were a source of considerable amusement. He held a "nominating convention" in one of the parlors, which ended in an uproarious dispute as to the existence of God. He was followed by Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY and Mrs. GORDON, of California, the latter of whom demanded admission to the Cincinnati Convention, and both of whom took great delight in making their way to the platform every day, during the middle of it, amid the laughter and catcalls of the audience.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, May 9, JAMES M. MILLER, by order of the Orphans' Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Esq., referee, sold three three-story and basement Hick-stone brick houses and lots—latter each 20.9 by 100.5—situate on the south side of West Forty-seventh-street, 80 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, for $8,000, $7,600, and $7,700 respectively, the premises nearest the avenue being purchased by S. HOCHHEIM, the next by the plaintiff in the action, the North American Life Insurance Company, and the third by Mr. MONTRAL. The only other business transacted was an adjournment, by JOSEPH McGUIRE, until 70 o'c, of a local sale of house and lot on the south side of West Forty-sixth-street, 300 feet east of Ninth-avenue. The legal sale of a farm of fifty-two acres, located at Scarsdale, Westchester County, by HUGH N. CAMP, advised for Wednesday, did not take place as expected, but was adjourned to a day in June, to be subsequently announced. In regard to the legal sale of lots on Park-street, Yonkers, by Mr. McGUIRE, held on the same day, no report has been received. Details as to the results of the auctions held yesterday, at Queens, by JESE JOHNSON, Jr., and at Far Rockaway, by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., will be given to-morrow. To-day the only sales expected to occur are two by the Exchange, under Court orders, of lots which a brown-stone house and lot on East Fifteenth-street, near Second-avenue, known as No. 346, will be offered by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., and eight lots on the east side of Ninth-avenue, forming the block from Eleventh to Twelfth-streets, and One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, will be sold by JOSEPH McGUIRE.

RECENT PRIVATE SALES.

The following private sales of City and other real estate are reported recently effected by the brokers named:

By WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 814 Pine-street, five lots on the east side of Sixth-avenue, twenty-five feet north of One hundred and Twenty-third-street; sold together for $21,000; also, three lots on the north-east corner of Sixth-avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, each 25 by 75, with four full in the rear, fronting on the street, sold together for $27,500.

By JOHN SHIBLEY & SON & J. KELLY, four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, No. 39 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, sold for $7,170.

By CAPUS, CLARK & Co., Cedar-street, the property on Avenue A known as Concordia Hall, sold for $130,000; bought by J. W. GREGORY, of Brooklyn. This building, five stories high in front and three in rear, is on Avenue A, between Second and Third streets, and known as Nos. 38 and 40, 44 by 120 in size, covering the entire lot. Also, brown-stone high-stoop four-story house and lot, No. 307 East Fifteenth-street, 16.8 by 55 by 21.85, sold to ELIAS MANNING, 2d, for $9,000. Also, farm of 200 acres, at Cortlandville, about two miles from Peekskill, for $60,000. Also, house and lot No. 337 Leonard-street, Brooklyn, E. D., to J. H. ESLER, for $4,500. Also, a country seat at Prospect Hill, near Pelham, Westchester County, to J. H. McCOY, for $4,000. Also, two two-story frame dwellings, with stores, on Tenth-avenue, within about one hundred feet of depot, to Dr. E. W. RAINEY, for $11,200. And also ten lots of ground, running through from Earl to Parnell streets, eighty feet east of Ulica-av., in East New-York, 100 by 100, for $9,000.

By DILLEY & SMITH, formerly at Passaic, N. J., House, near the depot, running through from Franklin road to the river, embracing two acres of land, with dwelling, out-buildings, &c., formerly owned by Mr. E. W. MERRIAM; sold to a Mr. SMITH, of this City, for $19,000.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS.

During the week ending with Thursday, May 9, plans for the proposed erection of the following new buildings in the City have been filed at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings:

Brown-stone Fronts.

Ten first-class dwellings, south side of Sixty-sixth-street, 100.6 feet east of Madison-av.; 17, 21 and 23 by 55; MICHAEL L. DESARNO, owner.

Five first-class dwellings, north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, 125 feet east of Second-avenue, three stories, 20 by 45; A. and A. VANNOSTRAND, owner.

Three first-class dwellings, south side of Fifty-eighth-street, 100 feet west of Third-avenue, three stories, 20 by 45; JAMES BRADLEY, owner.

Two first-class dwellings, north side of Forty-sixth-street, 225 feet west of Eighth-avenue, three stories and basement, 20 by 50; SIMEON HAZEN, owner.

Two first-class dwellings, west side of Avenue A, from One Hundred and Fifteenth to One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, four stores, 22 and 21.10 by 80; FRANCIS LESSETTE, owner.

Six first-class dwellings, west side of Avenue A, from One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, four stories, 22 and 20 by 80 and 85; FRANCIS LESSETTE, owner.

Two stores and tenements, north-east corner of Third-avenue and Forty-seventh-street, four and five stories, 25 by 55 and 90; J. DAVIDSON, owner.

Brick Fronts.

Three basement-houses, north side of Fiftieth-street, 250 feet west of Third-avenue, five stories, 25 by 90; BENJAMIN BRUNO, owner.

Three basement-houses, Nos. 178, 176 and 174 East Forty-seventh-street, four stories, 20 by 50; WALKER WILLIS, owner.

Two basement-houses, south side of Seventy-fourth-street, 175 feet east of Second-avenue, four stories, 20 by 50; JAS. MORAHAN, owner.

One basement-house, north side of Twenty-fifth-street, 200 feet east of Tenth-avenue, five stories, 25 by 34.8; THOMAS WADE, owner.

One tenement-house, south side of Eighty-seventh-street, 125 feet east of Second-avenue, four stories, 25 by 45; WILLIAM HALL, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 226 Broome-street, five stories, 25 by 60; A. DOOFER, owner.

One tenement-house, south side of Twenty-fifth-street, 200 feet west of Fifth-avenue, five stories, 25 by 60; MARGARET BOGIL, owner.

Four stores and tenements, west side of Eleventh-avenue, 25 feet south of Fifty-seventh-street, four stories, 25 by 60; JAMES MOORE, owner.

One store and tenement, north side of Seventh-street, 100 feet east of Avenue A, five stories, 25 by 45; E. P. WHEELER, owner.

One store and tenement, south side of Twenty-second-street, 100 feet east of Seventh-avenue, five stories, 25 by 60; JOHN HUMPHREY, owner.

One office, east side of Tompkins-square, 25 feet south of Delancey-street, one story, 22 by 21.3; W. H. DASHY, owner.

One public building, north side of Seventieth-street, 150 feet east of Third-avenue, four stories and basement, 75 by 35; Sisters of the Poor, owners.

One factory, No. 131 Wooster-street, (rear), one story, 19 by 35; FRANCIS SMITH, owner.

One factory, south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, 200 feet west of Third-avenue, two stories, 21 by 40; IRA S. DAVIS, owner.

One factory, north side of Forty-second-street, two stories, 25 by 50; JAMES BELL, owner.

One factory, No. 567 and 569 West Twenty-seventh-street, (rear,) one story, 20 by 60; COLWELL & BRO., owners.

One factory, north side of Twenty-third-street, 200 feet West of Tenth-avenue, one and three stories, 25 by 100; J. & W. LYALL, owners.

One factory, north side of Fifty-seventh-street, one hundred feet west of Eleventh-avenue, (rear); B. C. WHERMAN & CO., owners.

One stable, north side of Fifty-fifth-street, 102.6 feet west of Fifth-avenue, three stories, 25 by 50; A. BAUDERNIE, owner.

Exchange Sales, Thursday, May 9, 1872.

By JOHN M. MILLER.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, May 8.

Broadway or Drive, n. w. corner 154-st., 196.10 by $118,000
174.6 by irreg.
Carmine-st., s. s., 61 ft. e. of Bedford-st., 19.6 by 4,000
Carmine-st., s. s., 57 ft. e. of Bedford-st., 19.6 by 4,000
Columbia-st., s. s., 40 ft. e. of Rutgers-st., 20 by 2,000

Delancey-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 25 by 75 11,000
Divingtown-st., n. s., 77 ft. e. of Bedford-st., 22.3 by 70 22,000
97th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.5; July, 1870 12,000
41th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.5; July, 1870 12,000
Goerck-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Houston-st., 25 by 100 6,000
46th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100 16,750
46th-st., s. s., 324.3 ft. e. of 2d-av., 21.3x100.5, 2 lots 4,000
2d-st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.5, and 1 6,000
2d-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.5, and 1 6,000
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2d-st., n. s., 1,055 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.5, and 1 6,000
2d-st., n. s.,

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE

WHITE STAR LINE

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA.

SAILINGS.

PROPOSALS.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPON SPRINGS

MACHINERY

BOARD WANTED

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

BUSINESS NOTICES

PROPOSALS.

RAILROADS

STEAMBOATS

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

EXCURSIONS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

ANNIVERSARIES.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

STUYVESANT STORAGE

DEANE'S FRENCH RANGES

CAPON SPRINGS

SUMMER RESORTS.

MUSICAL.

AUCTION SALES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

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BOARDING AND LODGING.

PROPOSALS.

SHIPPING.

ANNUAL REUNIONS.

Meetings of Secular and Religious Associations Yesterday.

American Woman Suffrage Association—National Woman Suffrage Convention—American and Foreign Christian Union and Other Gatherings.

The American Woman Suffrage Association Bitterly Opposes Greeley.

The anniversary meeting of the American Woman Suffrage Association was held yesterday morning at Apollo Hall. The hall during the early portion of the morning session was not crowded, but by noon the audience became large.

The proceedings were commenced by Mrs. Lucy Stone taking the chair as presiding officer, and opening the meeting with congratulations on the success of the society up to the present time.

Mrs. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, of Boston, spoke at some length on the good to be derived by men and women co-operating in the government of the country.

Mrs. HELEN M. JENKINS, of Pittsburg, followed.

Mrs. AMANDA DAVIS, of Dutchess County, said that a paralysis seemed to rest on women in the efforts they should make on this question. Men were ready to call on their wives to help them out of their difficulties, and at such time thereas no talk about weakness of frame or intellect.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL, of Boston, denounced the Cincinnati Convention and its nominees.

At the afternoon session several resolutions were adopted, among them the following:

Resolved, That the Cincinnati Convention of so-called "Liberal" Republicans, by refusing to recognize a woman as delegate from California, by adopting a platform which disfranchises women, though it disfranchises the leaders of the rebellion, and by nominating for President a well-known opponent of woman suffrage, has failed to distinctly say a word in support of woman enfranchisement. Actuated without

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was better attended than either of those of the morning or afternoon, the hall being filled before the commencement of the proceedings, which did not begin until some time after the hour announced, thereby causing some dissatisfaction. LUCY STONE introduced Miss C. FENNIMAN CLARKE, of Boston, who read a paper on woman suffrage. He thought that brutal men would not so securely beat their wives if the latter had votes. Mrs. C. E. WILSONS next read a paper on natural and political revolution. She had hoped that from Cincinnati, where reform was the war cry, an honest man might be nominated for President, instead of a charlatan who only knows how to raise vegetables; a man who repudiates his own daughter for doing what he had done all his life—meddle with politics. The Reform party, either as Liberal Republicans or Reform Democrats, is the animal meat and fish, or flesh and blood but has no spiritual. Miss ENNA DICKINSON also spoke in favor of the movement, and the best plan to secure it. Mrs. STONE, with a very short speech, then adjourned the meeting for one year.

The National Woman Suffrage Association Opposed to Mr. Greeley.

The anniversary meeting of the National Woman Suffrage Association was commenced yesterday morning at Steinway Hall, the President, Mrs. CADY STANTON, occupying the chair. The attendance of delegates from the different Conventions throughout the States was numerous, but the general public was sparsely represented. There was some slight want of unanimity prevailing among the leaders, the woman suffragists purely, and the party headed by VICTORIA WOODHULL, but with the exception of a slight breeze toward the end of the session, the Convention terminated agreeably.

Mrs. STANTON opened the Convention with a speech.

Mrs. MARMILA B. HOOKER read the platform of the Woman's Suffrage Association. It was, in substance, as follows: The recognition by the Government of the United States of the fact that all citizens are equal before the law, without distinction of race or sex; opposition to any reopening of questions settled by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution; the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities now imposed on rebels and women; thorough civil service reform, the one-term principle and the election of the President, Vice-President and Senators by the people; taxes on the luxuries and not on the necessities of life; a thorough reform of the present financial system; and the issue of currency, or certificates of value by the Government for all duties, taxes and imposts whatever, which shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private, and a currency to be the lawful money of the United States, and convertible at the option of the holder into Government bonds, bearing a rate of interest not exceeding three per cent, and to be reconvertible into currency at the will of the holder. All further grants of land to railroad and other corporations to be stopped; the principles of the referendum, minority representation, and a just system of graduated taxation, to be recognized; the Government to regard children and criminals as the wards of the State; and the settlement of international disputes by a Congress of Nations. To promote these principles all citizens, without distinction, are invited to co-operate in forming a party based on them.

Mrs. ANTHONY offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, HORACE GREELEY, as the editor-in-chief of the New-York Tribune, has for the last four years lost no opportunity to ridicule and falsify the rights and purposes, the principles and persons of the woman suffrage movement of this country, thereby making that journal virtually a perpetual libel against the emancipation of the women of the nation; therefore

Resolved, That no woman with decent self-respect can aid with voice or pen in his election to the high position to which he nominates himself.

Resolved, That since the right to vote is a right of every citizen of the United States, it is the duty of all patriotic women citizens to exercise this right in the coming Presidential election, and the duty of all patriotic men to remove the obstructions now blocking the way.

Resolved, That as Cincinnati has refused, in the face of the Constitution and the Fifteenth Amendment, to recognize women as citizens, by refusing to allow any to be legal representatives in a political Convention, it is the duty of the women suffragists throughout the country to send their representatives to Philadelphia and Baltimore in such numbers as to compel justice for women, and thus test the loyalty of Republicans and Democrats alike to the great principle of freedom on which our Government is based.

Resolved, That we call upon the women of the country, will work and vote with the great national party that shall acknowledge the political equality of women.

Resolved, That in case neither Philadelphia nor Baltimore shall recognize the full citizenship of women, the National Woman's Suffrage Committee shall call a National Nominating Convention at such time and place as they may see fit.

Several speeches were made, and the Convention adjourned till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session the platform of the Convention read in the morning session and left over for discussion, was adopted. At this point of the proceedings, Mr. WOLFE, an advocate of the Victoria Woodhull doctrines, rose to protest against the platform, and was received with loud and continued hissing. He advocated the discussion of questions affecting sexuality, and was considerably put a-bitter tirade against the Convention. A scene of the utmost confusion ensued. The President declared the meeting adjourned, and retired, while the appointees of Mrs. WOODHULL commenced to cheer and hiss at each other in discussion.

An announcement was made by Miss ANTHONY that the Convention would meet then day again in the same hall, and a motion was made by some one in the audience to adjourn to Apollo Hall. The proposition was declared out of order, and the decision of the Chair appealed from. On the vote being taken the Chair was declared unfavorably and the motion was carried, and Mrs. WOODHULL came forward and delivered a few vehement remarks. Miss ANTHONY reiterated that the Convention would again meet in Steinway Hall this morning, and the proceedings terminated.

The American and Foreign Christian Union.

The American and Foreign Christian Union celebrated its anniversary last evening at the Association Hall. Rev. S. W. CHITTENDEN, Corresponding Secretary, read statements and extracts from the annual report, by which it appeared that the income and expenses of the Union were as follows: Receipts from all sources, $68,579 39; expenditure, $63,196 21; balance on hand April 1, 1872, $383 02.

He stated that of the thirty-five operatives churches scattered throughout northern and central Italy fifty one-half were entirely self-supported through the instrumentality, and to the present time have been sustained mainly by the funds of the society. It was the pioneer of American mission work in Italy, as it has been in several other lands and more recently in Mexico.

Rev. HENRY C. RILEY, D. D., founder and Secretary of the Italian Department, then addressed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the rapid progress of the Gospel in the Republic of Mexico claims special gratitude to Almighty God; while the pressing need of an enlarged religious work in that land at the present juncture commends the claims of the Mexican Christian Union, under whose auspices this important work is prosecuted.

Mr. RILEY pictured the state of Mexico, and the work of the society in endeavoring to introduce the Bible into that unfortunate country. Over $60,000 was spent by a Roman Catholic society in Mexico to break up the branch of the Christian Union in that city. Gen. BOSWORTH, our Minister, was a member of that Committee, and did all in his power to crush the mission. Rev. Mr. FRANCISCO is the head-quarters of Christian worshipers.

Rev. Mr. GILBERT, missionary agent of the society in Utah, gave a cheering account of the progress of the work in South Africa.

Rev. ALESSANDRO GAVAZZI spoke to the following resolution:

Resolved, That the liberty of conscience now secured to Italy from Divine recovery and speedy effort for saving them from pantheistical and Romish fidelity, while the history of evangelical work in Italy demonstrates the necessity of united, earnest, and continuous effort in carrying the Gospel to that land, and confirms the wisdom of the policy so long pursued by the American and Foreign Christian Union.

He said that Christianity commenced in Italy in 1848. It struggled for an existence up to 1860, when the Associate Union came to the rescue. In 1862 the Church of Milan called a council and established an organized work. Now Italy is free, and the Free Church of Italy worship under the shadow of the Vatican.

The proceedings were brought to a close by Rev. Dr. JOSEPH SOUDDER pronouncing a benediction.

Meeting of the Society for Ethical Culture.

The second anniversary meeting of the American Society for the Promotion of Christianity among the Jews was held last evening in the Union Presbyterian Church, West Twenty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue—Rev. J. C. K. MULLIGAN, President. The report for the past year was read by the Secretary, Rev. ABRAHAM D. THAS. It states that the progress of the work has been very encouraging, and a large number of Hebrews have manifested an interest in the efforts of the Society. Many Bibles and tracts have been distributed and several conversions have been baptised into the Christian faith. In order to make the society's work more successful, a House was founded, where converted Jews could meet and talk over the word of God, and, if necessary, take up their residence there. The Society intend to raise money to erect such a building. The Treasurer, WM. H. JACKSON, stated that the receipts for the year amounted to $3,675, and the expenditures $3,375, leaving a balance of $300, besides an extra mission fund of $975.

WAREHOUSE FIRES.

Cotton-Stores in West and Front Streets Burned—Heavy Loss—Insurance $150,000.

A most disastrous conflagration occurred yesterday morning in No. 96 West-street, occupied by SAMUEL D. TOMPKINS & Co., as a storage warehouse for cotton and general merchandise. The fire had doubtless been smoldering for some hours, for when the doors were forced open the flames burst forth with great fury, and spread all through the large building. Alarms were sounded one after another, and a large force of firemen and Police gathered at the scene. Despite the efforts of the firemen the flames extended to the upper floors of No. 98 West-street, adjoining, which is occupied as a storage warehouse by TOMPKINS & Co. The flames could not be extinguished for several hours, and then only by filling the building with water. The surrounding property was in great jeopardy during the continuance of the fire, and it appeared at one time as though many would be burned; but, fortunately, the efforts of the firemen, commanded by Chief Engineer DARLEY, resulted in confining the flames to the two buildings mentioned. Several of the adjoining buildings were damaged by water. The fire, which was fully 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon before the fire was finally extinguished.

In the building No. 96 West-street there were 2,000 bales of cotton on storage, the estimated value of which is about $250,000. The loss on the cotton, it is said, will not fall much short of 50 per cent—or about $125,000 or $60,000. This property is owned by R. B. FORSYTH, THOMAS B. BESTON, HENRY, SWANN & CO. and R. L. MAITLAND & Co., and is fully insured, but in what companies could not be ascertained. The building No. 96 was filled with an assortment of general merchandise, which was the property of several firms, and the loss is estimated at $60,000. TOMPKINS & Co. are insured for $5,000 in the Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company. The building No. 98 West-street is occupied by MOORE, BROOMES & Co., dealers in flour and grain; damage by water, $10,000; fully insured.

The damage to the building, No. 98, which is owned by E. R. BEEBE, is estimated at $5,000; insured for that amount in the Brewers' and Malsters' Company. R. LOWDEN, of the Black Star line of packets, No. 98 West-street, J. N. SMITH, Harbor-master, and T. R. HUTTER, commission merchant, sustain trifling losses. The fire is supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion among some bales of cotton which had been brought to the warehouse on Wednesday. Fire-Marshal MCSPEDON is investigating the matter.

A fire exploded yesterday afternoon a fire broke out on the fourth floor of the building No. 327 Front-street, occupied by CHAS. A. SCHERMERHORN as a cotton-store. There were 107 bales, owned by A. T. BRUCE, in the building, and the damage to this is estimated at $6,000; fully insured. The lower floors are occupied by JOHN FETTIS & Co. as chemical-stores; damage by water, small; insured for $6,000 in the Hoffman Company. The building which belongs to the Schermerhorn estate, was damaged to the extent of $2,000, and is fully insured.

Miss Anna Moakley—Prof. Fiske on Darwinism—Witnesses.

Prof. JOHN FISKE argued the Darwinian theory before a comparatively full audience, yesterday afternoon, at the Geographical Society's lecture-room in Cooper Institute. He repeated his lecture in the evening for the benefit of those unable to attend the daytime exposition. His discourse, packed with argument of a finished literary style, and agreeably seasoned with antitheses and satire, was of the quality which, as a book, is called readable. Its strength was principally shown in devastating the arguments opposed to the Darwinian theory. He passed by with quiet scorn the priestly notion that fossils were created and dropped in the rocks as the by-play of Providence. He ridiculed, with impromptu diagrams on the black-board, the great family-tree of mankind from a root lying far below the mollusks and sponges, and sunk among those organisms which cannot be positively called either animals or plants. Then, taking the human embryo as a specimen of the highest organization, he fixed the rank at which it is not distinguishable from the simple cell of one of the lowest organisms; the date at which it exhibits a tail longer than any of its limbs; the date at which it shows gills like those of a fish; the date at which it cannot be told from a foetal dog; the date at which it is covered with hair, in body, face, and every part except the palms and soles, while the great toes are planted at right-angles to the foot, as in the monkey tribes. For these, and for useless features, as well as for the immense number of links between all the different animal forms exhibited in living and geologic formations, Professor considered the Darwinian theory a much better explanation than that of separate creative acts. The idea that these resemblances and connecting links were permitted himself by the Creator from the desire for "symmetry," he thought absurd, because it was clear that the materials traveled in ellipses, like the larger planets, for "symmetry," and not for gravity. The more condescending language of those who say that Nature advances by "tentatives," he stigmatizes as the cheap patronage of philosophers who attribute to a power which they call Nature all the imperfections of which their own work they would not venture to assign to a Deity. A passage in the lecture was devoted to derivative theories earlier than DARWIN'S, including the one that every seed germ, whether animal or vegetable, inclosed germs diminutive forms of the structure of all that can proceed from it. The whole lecture was singularly powerful and suggestive. The theory of selection will be explained by the Professor next Tuesday.

Annual Meeting of the Bayonne Yacht Club.

The annual meeting of the Bayonne Yacht Club was held last evening. The Secretary's report showed a large increase in membership for the past year, and an addition of five yachts to the fleet, making in all twenty-three yachts, some of them very fast sloops. The Treasurer's report showed a handsome balance in the treasury, showing the club to be financially sound. The election of officers resulted as follows: Commodore, George A. Beiling; President, Charles C. Hosack; Secretary, E. C. Allaire; Treasurer, J. Watson Ellsworth; Measurer, John H. Ellsworth. The regatta of the season is to take place early in July.

The sailing regatta of the Bergen Yacht Club, in connection with that Yacht Club, promises well, and will consist in several of the boating contests of the coming season.

A Lady Killed on Her Way to Calvary Cemetery.

A sad accident occurred yesterday afternoon on the line of the Grand-street and Newtown Railroad. Mrs. CHRISTIAN, a widow lady, in company with her little boy, were going to an open car on their way to Calvary Cemetery, for the purpose of planting some flowers on the grave of her husband. As the car was going round a sharp curve, at the corner of Richardson-street and Humboldt-avenue, she was thrown out, when the car passed over her body, killing her almost instantly. What is more singular is the sad affair, about a year ago, her husband, whose grave she was about visiting, was killed by a runaway horse upsetting his vehicle.

Personal.

Senator L. M. Morrill, of Maine; Judge E. H. Stoneraus, of Glenn's Falls; Judge John J. McKinnon, of Chicago; John Knapp, of St. Louis, and H. H. Hathorn, of Saratoga, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. United States Senator Frederick A. Sawyer, of South Carolina, and Gen. Bradley Brownlow, of Watertown, N. Y., are at the Shirtwreast House. Gen. T. D. Caldwell, of Georgia; Lieut. C. S. Johnston, of the Royal Navy, and T. C. Dodin, of Bermuda, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Ex-Gov. W. B. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, and John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, have arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. Sickles, from Spain; Gen. E. F. Vanderbilt, of Tennessee, and Gen. R. W. Lamvenworth, of Kansas, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gov. Williams, of Connecticut, and Gen. Hawley, of Hartford, are at the Sherman House.

CONTROLLER'S REPORT.

Statement of City and County Finances.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, MAY 8, 1872.

Statement of the amounts of warrants drawn and for what purposes against the City and County Treasury for the quarter ending March 31, and for the month of April, 1872, according to the directions of Section 93, Chapter 410, Laws of 1870, with a comparative statement of the City and County debt as of the 1st January, 31st March and 30th April, 1872, with a statement of and for what purposes stocks have been issued during those periods:

STATEMENT OF WARRANTS DRAWN.

On City Account.

	Quarter ending March 31, '72.	Month ending April 30, '72.
Assembly Wants	$122,000	$60,000
Assessment Rolls	2,000	2,000
Averages of 1871	1,045,000	500,000
Charitable and Reformatory Institutions	97,597	
Charities (Special) Tax		
Levy, 1870		7,000
Department of Public Parks	700,000	200,000
Department of Public Works	60,000	30,000
Department of Public Buildings	287,000	100,000
Department of Public Instruction		
Rent	300,000	175,000
Repairs and Supplies	125,000	125,000
Department of Finance	35,000	20,000
Arrears and delinquencies	25	
Law Department	200,000	50,000
Lunatic Asylum		
Buildings	14,000	7,000
Repairs and Supplies	10,000	10,000
Interest	600,000	1,441,000
Law Department	2,000	2,000
New-York Bridge Trustees	200,000	
Public charities and correction	210,000	105,000
Removing night-soil and dead animals		
Repairs	13,000	5,000
Real estate, expenses of	573	
Tax Commissioners	375	
Revenue bonds, 1871	1,079,100	
Supreme Court		
Legislative Depart-		
Mayor's Office	2,000	2,000
Board of Assessors	2,000	1,000
Department of Buildings	250	
City Courts		
	$21,454,000	$3,961,000
		11,000,000
Total		$14,961,000

On County Account.

	Quarter ending March 31, '72.	Month ending April 30, '72.
Arrearages of 1871	$400,000	$75,000
Asylum for Lunatics, Institutions	74,300	40,000
Cleaning County offices		5,000
Care and maintenance Mc-Comb's Dam Bridge	1,813	200
Coroners' fees		875
Disbursements in and from County offices and witnesses	800	
Elections, expenses	700	2,000
Interest	12,000	283,000
Jury fees	2,000	5,000
New County Court-house	40,000	
Supreme bonds, 1871	800,000	
Repairs		875
State tax	1,000,000	
Sheriff, Executive	2,375	2,000
Salaries, Executive	4,750	2,000
Salaries, Legislative	4,416	2,000
County Clerk's office, repairing and preserving records	1,250	
Total	$2,100,104	$500,781
		4,100,104
Total on County account four months		$5,000,885
Grand total		$18,196,885

Comparative Statement of City and County Debt.

Stocks, Bonds and Cash on Sinking Fund.

City Debt.	Dec. 31, '71.	Mar. 31, '72.	April 30, '72.
Debt payable from taxation	$77,816,728	$82,272,000	$82,000,000
Debt payable from assessments	25,100,000	25,745,000	25,920,000
Temporary Debt	14,944,000	12,944,000	15,254,000
Revenue bonds	5,678,100	4,850,100	3,943,000
County Debt			
Debt payable from taxation	10,230,200	10,270,200	10,270,200
Revenue bonds	980,000	1,512,000	2,792,000
Total debt	$136,251,028	$141,593,300	$140,179,200
Deduct sinking fund	30,722,221	29,490,727	30,590,727
Debt	$105,528,806	$111,802,573	$109,588,473

During the four months Stocks have been issued on account of:

Arrearages of 1871	$2,500,000
Appropriations of and for 1872	4,250,000
County Court-house	142,200
Court-house sites	200,000
Docks	300,000
Public parks	140,000
Public Works, sewer repairs	13,000
New-York Bridge	200,000
Public parks	761,100
Total	$8,074,800

Cash in City and County Treasury, April 30, 1872 $2,127,123 13

Measures for the Suppression of Obscene Literature.

An important private meeting was held at the residence of Mr. M. K. JESUP, No. 197 Madison-avenue, yesterday evening. It was called by certain members of the Young Men's Christian Association, to consult with reference to the suppression of the publication or sale of obscene literature. A select company assembled in the parlors of the host who spoke at some length upon the urgent necessity for some measures which have been adopted to suppress it; he urged the importance of concerted, decisive action, and illustrated the evil effects which have followed the sale of obscene literature, and advocated its entire suppression. He also introduced Mr. COMSTOCK, who has been a leading spirit in bringing the offenders to justice, and by whose efforts every establishment known in the City has been "pulled." Mr. COMSTOCK detailed at length his reasons for interfering with the traffic, and the success which he has achieved. He made startling exposures of persons high in official position and honored in the Church, who have made fortunes by backing men who manufactured and sold these things. Some of these men upon whom the breath of suspicion has not heretofore lighted, and whose characters have been considered above reproach. He also exhibited to the company and books which he seized, aided by the Police.

Several gentlemen spoke upon the question before the company, and urged measures to prevent further attempts to establish depots for the manufacture and sale of obscene literature. Judge CLERKIN alluded to the success with which Mr. COMSTOCK and association had battled with this stupendous evil, through Mr. COMSTOCK, and congratulated it upon its success. The company united in pledging Mr. COMSTOCK both influence and money to carry on the work which he had promoted so successfully.

Savage Attack on the Police in the Fourth Ward.

Late last night, while Sergt. Wm. H. CHRISTIE, of the Fourth Precinct, was on patrol at the corner of Catharine and Cherry streets, he was informed by a girl that a man was attempting to force an entrance into the basement of a tobacco-store in Cherry street. The sergeant went to the place and arrested the man, who made a desperate resistance, tearing the officer's uniform, coat and epaulettes in the struggle. ANNIE MITCHELL, an abandoned female, struck CHRISTIE on the back of the neck with a stone. The woman was arrested by Patrolman CROWLEY, of the Fourth Precinct, who happened to be passing that way. The burglar broke away from the Sergeant, and ran through Water to Pike-street, followed by Sergt. CHRISTIE and Officer LEONARD, of the Fourth Precinct. While taking the prisoner to the Station-house the officers were followed by a gang of roughs, who pelted them with stones and other missiles. Sergt. CHRISTIE was struck three times and severely cut on the right hand. One named MCGUIRE, threw a large article which, after striking at the Police, and was severely injured. On being searched at the Station-house, the prisoner, who gave his name as MICHAEL HENRY, was found to have concealed about his person twelve new razors, a pair of scissors and twenty bundles of red mail-cord, which are supposed to have been stolen. HENRY was locked up at the Oak-street Police Station.

Another Brooklyn Excitement—A Wife Accused of Poisoning her Husband.

About a month ago EDWARD O. ANDERSON, an Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, died after an illness of only two days at his residence, No. 461 Fulton-street. He was attended during his sickness by his wife and Dr. Lewis D. Lains, of South Brooklyn, his family physician, and the latter gave a certificate that he died of acute gastritis. The funeral took place from the residence of deceased's father, Mr. ALFRED ANDERSON, in Yonkers. Some days afterward rumors began to circulate among the intimate friends of the deceased throwing grave suspicions upon the cause of Mr. ANDERSON'S sudden death, and implicating his wife and the attending physician. Finally, some days ago, Mr. ALFRED ANDERSON made an affidavit before a Notary in Yonkers, setting forth the grounds upon which he based his suspicions regarding his son's death. He swore that his son lived very unhappily with his wife; that she had frequently expressed a desire for his death, and that her relations with the doctor were of such a character that his son never about suing for a divorce. Upon this affidavit the coroner was notified on Tuesday night, had the body disinterred. Dr. DOREMUS was engaged to analyse the contents of the stomach, which was yesterday delivered to him, and his report will be awaited with painful suspense by the friends of the parties concerned. Dr. LAINS indignantly denies his innocence.

Meteorological Record.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., for the past twenty-four hours, as recorded by SCHULER & WARNER, at the Central Park Meteorological Station:

	7 A.M.	11 A.M.	3 P.M.	9 P.M.
Degree Fahrenheit	62	68	66	61
Height of bar. in inch	29.82	29.87	.....	29.99
Hygrometer				

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Van Beuren forgery case was further postponed yesterday until Monday, on account of the absence of Mrs. POST.

The Fifth annual opening of the Lion Brewery Park for the public season, took place yesterday by a concert and ball.

SAMUEL DEVEREUX, a negro, was committed at Jefferson Market, yesterday, for assaulting a white woman named Georgiana Miller, of No. 7 Sullivan-street.

The Fifteenth Assembly District Union Republican Association adopted resolutions last evening, approving the nominations of Hon. JACOB GREENLEAF and GRACE BROWN.

When the petit jury panel was called, yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, thirty-two jurors failed to answer to their names, and were, by direction of the Recorder, fined $50 each.

The French gun-boat *Dunkerque*, Commander CLERET, arrived here yesterday, from Havana. She is armed with two guns, and has a crew of eighty-seven officers and men.

JAMES A. WORDEN, a boy sixteen years old, of No. 204 Fifteenth-street, was held to bail at Essex Market, yesterday, for stabbing JOHN HERRENHEIMER, of No. 40 Suffolk-street, on Wednesday night.

Major JOHN H. HOWELL, for several years editorial management of the Minneapolis, Minn., *Daily Tribune*.

There was no perceptible change last night in the condition of T. BUCHANAN READ, who is dangerously ill at the Astor House. About 10 o'clock he appeared to rest more comfortably than during the day.

The Sixteenth Assembly District Greeley Republican Association passed resolutions last evening indorsing the action of the General Committee on Wednesday evening, and the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention.

The workmen in the caisson of the East River Bridge struck for an advance of wages, resumed work yesterday at $3 50 per hour's work, which were the terms offered by the Bridge Company on Monday.

In the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, JACOB RAMSO, keeper of a boarding-house at the corner of Forty-seventh-street and Second-avenue, was held on a charge of brutally beating JOHN HAW, of Eighty-first-street.

WILLIAM LEE, a waiter, of No. 33 Clark-street, was held for trial, at Jefferson Market, yesterday, for breaking into the house of Mrs. ELLEN O'GRADY, of No. 35 Spring-street, and stealing a quantity of wearing apparel.

The Committee of Management of the Shakespeare Monument Fund have decided that the inauguration of the statue in Central Park shall take place on the 23d instant. The programme of inauguration is also agreed upon.

In the Seventeenth Assembly District, Twenty-second Ward, the German reform organization has organized as a campaign club for the municipal campaign. A meeting was held last evening, and new members enrolled.

The steamer Mary Powell, after having been thoroughly overhauled, will, on Saturday, resume her trips to Rondout, touching at Kingston City and Kingston, stopping at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie and other river-side resorts.

O. M. BARNARD, charged with swindling the Franklin Savings Bank of $5,000 by means of raised or altered checks, the particulars of whose case have been already published, was arraigned at Jefferson Market, yesterday, and fully committed for trial.

The annual meeting of the Dock Commissioners was held yesterday, and President SMITH was re-elected. All the Commissioners made remarks commending severely on the course of Controller GREEN in withholding money from the Department.

WM. SHANNON, who said he was a dyer by trade, was committed for trial by Justice COX, at Jefferson Market, yesterday, for breaking into the Theological Seminary, in Twenty-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, on Wednesday night, and stealing clothes.

CATHERINE MARTIN, servant, was arraigned at Jefferson Market, yesterday, for stealing valves and dies valued at $250, the property of her mistress, Mrs. BRAMHULL, of No. 14 West Twenty-eighth-street. She was held to await inquiries. A quantity of valuable lace was found on her trunk, which did not belong to Mrs. BRAMHULL.

One by one the ancient landmarks of New-York disappear before the inexorable march of business. Prominent among the later instances is the old Roosevelt mansion, at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Union-square, which has been demolished, and upon whose site the Domestic Sewing-machine Company are about to erect a new building.

A meeting of the bondholders of the Peninsula Railroad Company of Michigan was held at No. 176 Broadway, yesterday, and a committee of three appointed to take action for the removal of the present management of the road, by the appointment of a receiver or otherwise. The cause of this movement is the non-payment by the Company of the coupons due on the 1st inst.

The report telegraphed from London yesterday that Col. SCOTT is to be made President of the Erie Railroad does not appear to receive any strong confirmation in this City. Several of the Erie directors declare that the matter is news to them. Those who have represented Col. SCOTT in London do not deny that such a plan had been proposed, but beyond the mere proposition of it they profess ignorance.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, held yesterday, a resolution was adopted directing the Superintendent to issue an order directing the arrest of all persons engaged in dumping garbage and manure upon the vacant lots between Manhattan and One Hundred and Sixth streets and One Hundred and Sixty-second street, adjoining the Harlem River, and instructing Captains to make a special report to him of all such arrests and the action of the Courts in each case.

BROOKLYN.

The Commissioners of Charities reported 1,228 inmates in the county institutions yesterday.

The anniversary of the Congregational Union was held last evening at the Academy of Music.

A Long Island Chess Club is being organized. It will have rooms in the Mercantile Library building.

A free exhibition of paintings will be held by the Art Association during the Summer months in the new Art Building.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday adopted a resolution requesting the Legislature to repeal the law just passed appropriating $10,000 for an armory in Greenpoint.

The body of an unknown man, about forty-five years of age, was discovered, yesterday afternoon, floating in the East River, near the foot of Conover-street, with the hands and feet securely strapped together.

The Republican primary elections were held last evening in the several wards for the election of delegates to the Assembly District Conventions which take place to-day, when delegates to the Rimini Convention will be elected.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

On Wednesday night the train which leaves Forty-second-street at 6:20 P. M. was not stopped until it had run at least 300 yards above the depot at Spuyten Duyvil. There were at least ten passengers, a trunk and several packages to be put off. The conductor reversed the bell to the depot, but the trunk was put back into the baggage-car and carried away.

LONG ISLAND.

Hon. JOHN A. KING and CHARLES LEVER were chosen as delegates to the Republican State Convention, by the First Assembly District Convention, held at Roslyn, yesterday.

NEW-JERSEY.

It cost Hudson County last year $6,000 for post-mortem examinations.

WILLIAM SHEEHEN, a boy fourteen years of age, was run over and killed on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, in Elizabeth, Wednesday evening.

The body of a young man, apparently about eighteen years of age, was found floating in the Passaic River, near Centre-street bridge, Newark, yesterday.

A post-mortem examination of the body of ROBERT GALLAGHER, killed on Monday last by JAMES COONEY, was made yesterday. The inquest will be held to-day.

PETER EBELING, a boy who resided at No. 225 Varick-street, was run over by a Hudson River Railroad freight-train on Wednesday, and died yesterday as Bellevue Hospital.

Six new cases of small-pox were yesterday reported to the Jersey City authorities, and the disease, which seemed to have almost disappeared, appears now to be largely increasing.

The New-Brunswick mortar-mixers and hod-carriers, who have been on strike for an advance of twenty-five cents a-day, have succeeded in their demands, and have gone to work at $2 per day.

AN UNKNOWN man was found yesterday afternoon lying insensible at Twenty-eighth-street and Third-avenue, supposed to have been overcome by the heat. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

ALEX. SLOAN, a resident of Jersey City, quarrelled with a stranger in a beer-room at No. 546 West Twenty-ninth-street, yesterday, during which the stranger shot SLOAN through the cheek with a revolver and escaped.

During a fracas between JOHN CLARK, of Twenty-second-street and First-avenue, and JOHN BUCKLEY, of Thirty-third-street and First-avenue, the latter was stabbed in the abdomen with a knife, in the hands of the former, yesterday morning. CLARK was arrested.

Yesterday Morning, some ten dealers of New-York and Brooklyn, banded at the Morris-street dock at Hunter land of rum, which were in so filthy and odoriferous a condition that the health authorities peremptorily forbade the landing of another such a cargo.

The steam-yacht Sarah left New-Brunswick yesterday, taking on board the senior class of Rutgers College, who are on a zoological excursion of some five days, south Peach Cove. The Professor's desire is to examine the more noted localities of marine animals on the Jersey coast and on the shores of New-York Bay.

The body of WILLIAM TAGGART, who committed suicide at Passaic, on Wednesday, was recovered and the funeral took place yesterday. Deceased left two notes to his son and wife, stating that the act would be beneficial to them. Coroner HERRY held an inquest yesterday morning, and the jury returned a verdict of death by suicide.

Coroner BURNS yesterday continued the inquest on the body of FRANCISCO DORLESTEIN, found in a cellar on Bergen-street, Jersey City, a week ago. A number of witnesses gave unimportant testimony, and on account of the illness of others, the inquest was adjourned for two weeks. HENRY LOSCHE, who was arrested on suspicion of murdering DORLESTEIN, was released on his own recognizance.

Nearly the whole of the timber district of Egg Harbor has been swept by extensive forest fires which started on Monday and Tuesday. Not less than 20,000 acres of woodland were burned. The estimated value of the timber is $200,000. Several houses, a saw-mill, and other property were burned. The fire could not be suppressed, owing to the dryness of the trees and the swamps.

The police were just in time to prevent a murder yesterday. A man named JOHN TRAINER, living on Gregory-street, returned home drunk, knocked down his wife, cutting her head severely, and also knocked down a girl who came to her defense. An alarm was given and the police entered just as the drunken man was bending over his wife with an immense carving knife, in the act of cutting her throat. He was arrested.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

DR. PITCHER'S CASTORIA

Is a substitute for castor-oil, and has the most remarkable effects over predicted by any remedy. Unlike oil, pills, or nauseous syrups, it is pleasant to take; does not nauseate the stomach or gripe the bowels; on the contrary, it assimilates the food, and is sure to physic where the bowels are out of order. It is the best remedy for the immediate or sudden relief where the bowels have not moved for five, ten, and even twenty days, and where constant vomiting had existed with violent convulsions. It relieves serious headache and nervousness, morphine nor alcohol, and is equally adapted to adults and children. It acts like magic for stomach-ache, wind-colic, constipation, &c. Every family should keep it by them. The Counsel of many who desire that physicians and nurses shall thoroughly test it. We will furnish such persons without charge. DR. PITCHER & CO., No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Greeleyites to the Front.—KNOX introduces to-day his "Greeley Hat," and all who intend to support the "Farmer of Chappaqua" should secure one at once. Buy your hat at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

Per steam-ship Erin, from London and Havre.—Capt. and Mrs. Gardner, Capt. Timothy Fisher, Signor Jose Cortes, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson and family, Victor Bell, P. F. Dowdeswell, Mr. Batchman, Mr. and Mrs. Cook, Miss Ada Bird, Miss Julia Dorsey, Miss Sarah A. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Honare and family, Mr. and Mrs. Lyon, Michael Bohr, Mrs. Spencer, Miss Spencer, Miss Whetstone, Miss Mary Fox, Miss Kate Rogers.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	Sun sets
Sandy Hook	Gov. Island

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....THURSDAY, May 9.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Morro Castle, Curtis, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; Metropolis, Cazmer, Hamilton (Bermuda), Lunt, Ross; Delaware, Reynolds, Richmond; Old Dominion, Sands, Richmond; Palmetto, Del. A. Abbott; Volunteer, Bicedecour, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; R. R. Morrell, Trenk, Philadelphia, A. G. Briggs; Philadelphia, Jones, Philadelphia; Memphis, Lewis, Philadelphia; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland; J. F. Ames; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia; Gilmour, Waldon, Boston.

Barks Dee Pratelli, (Ital.), Nicoli, Leghorn and Fayal, Sala & Olivella; Gerardo, Prince, Buenos Ayres, John Norton, jr., & Sons; Augusta Koble, Chase, Matanzas, Jas. E. Ward & Co.; New-York, Gilb